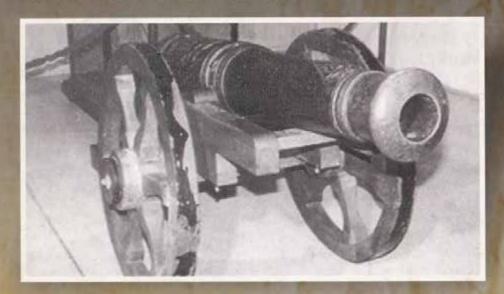


Buku Panduan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia

The Guide Book of Indonesian Soldier Museum



Markas Besar Tentara Nasional Indonesia Pusat Sejarah

Headquarters of the Indonesian National Military Center for TNI History



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KATA SAMBUTAN KEPALA PUSAT SEJARAH

FOREWORD BY CHIEF OF THE CENTER FOR HISTORY INDONESIAN NATIONAL MILITARY

Teriring doa serta seraya
memohon ridho Tuhan Yang Maha Esa,
saya menyambut gembira revisi dan cetak
ulang Buku Panduan Museum
Keprajuritan Indonesia (MKI). Revisi Buku
panduan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia
dilakukan karena adanya perubahan
nama organisasi Pusat Sejarah dan Tradisi
TNI menjadi Pusat Sejarah TNI, serta
memenuhi permintaan pengunjung/
masyarakat atas buku panduan ini.

Perubahan secara substansial tidak ada karena koleksi baik secara diorama, fragmen dan patung belum ada perubahan.

Sebagaimana kita ketahui dalam sejarah perjuangan bngsa Indonesia dapat ditemukan sifat-sifat, watak dan semangat keprajuritan yang kemudian merupakan salah satu unsur pokok dalam membangun jati diri bangsa. Dari fakta sejarah tersebut menunjukkan bahwa bangsa Indonesia telah memiliki jiwa keprajuritan sejak masa lampau. Hal ini antara lain telah dibuktikan oleh kebesaran kerajaan-kerajaan Sriwijaya, Majapahit, Demak dan Mataram.

All praise be to God Almighty, I am pleased and appreciate few could revise and reprint completely the Guide Book of Indonesian Soldier Museum. The Guide Book of Indonesian Soldier Museum revised is caused by the change of the organization name's of Center for TNI History and Tradition is become Center for TNI History, and fulfill for visitor request. In the history of struggle people there are factors showing that the Indonesian people had already spirit of patriotism since the ancient times. This was proved by the existence of the glorious empires like Sriwijaya, Majapahit, Demak and Mataram. Those kingdoms were very powerful because they were supported by their strong armed forces.

The Indonesian Soldier Museum visualizes the struggle of the Indonesian people in the period of seventh to nineteenth century. The objective of the museum are to preserve and inherit the spirit of patriotism of our ancestor to the young generation. The twelve centuries struggle was one of the important factors to build the future of our nation. We, however realized that it depends entirely on our

Kerajaan-kerajaan itu dapat berdiri kokoh karena didukung angkatan perana yang memiliki tradisi keprajuritan yang tangguh.

Keberadaan Museum

Keprajurilan yang menyajikan visualisasi berbagai kisah perjuangan bangsa Indonesia dari abad VII sampai dengan abad XIX, antara lain dimaksudkan untuk melestarikan serta mewariskan jika patriotisme prajurit kepada generasi muda. Perjuangan sela kurang lebih dua balas abad tersebut, merupakan salah

satu upaya untuk melawan penjajahan. Momentum ini akan menjadi sangat penting dalam persiapan kita memasuki era globalisasi dewasa ini. Namun demikian kita menyadari bahwa hal tersebut sangat tergantung kepada visi kita ke masa depan yang diantaranya dipengaruhi oleh kemampuan kita mempelajari berbagai peristiwa yang

Buku panduan ini dimaksudkan untuk memberikan kemudahan dalam mengenal lebih dekat keberadaan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia yang merupakan salah satu obyek wisata di Toman Mini Indonesia Indah.

pernah terjadi di masa lampau.

Mudah-mudahan buku panduan ini dapat memberikan kontribusi kepada masyarakat, terutama generasi muda dalam memupuk rasa cinta tanah air dan membangkitkan semangat bela negara.

ability to learn and take various events in the

(IIMI).

past as a lesson.

This guide book to facilities the

people to know more the Indonesian Soldier

Museum, which is one of tourist's objectives

in the beautiful Indonesia Miniature Park

It is hope this guide book could

contribution to the society especially young

generation to love their fatherland and

encourage them to have of patriotism.

Jakarta, 2008 Kepala Pusat Sejarah TNI

Chief of The Center of Indonesian National

Military History

Agus Gunaedi Pribadi Brigadir Jenderal TNI Brigadier General TNI

KATA PENGANTAR

PREFACE

Puji dan syukur kita panjatkan kehadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa yang telah memberikan karunia-Nya, sehingga cetak ulang buku panduan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia (MKI) yang disempurnakan dapat terlaksana dengan baik.

Dalam rangka meningkatkan informasi mengenai keberadaan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia yang berlokasi di lingkungan Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), diperlukan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat antara lain melalui buku panduan.

Sejalan dengan berlangsungnya kesinambungan sejarah bangsa, maka nilai dan semangat keprajuritan yang telah ada patut kita lestarikan. Melalui sarana museum yang memiliki nilai efektif, kisah perjuangan bangsa Indonesia sejak zaman bahari hingga masa perlawanan terhadap kolonialisme perlu diabadikan. Pengenalan kisah perjuangan bangsa Indonesia secara integral, disajikan dalam bentuk diorama, fragmen patung/relief serta patung-patung pahlowan dalam sebuah museum yang dikenal dengan nama MKI. Dalam rangka memberikan kemudahan kepada masyarakat pengunjung, Pubjarah menyiapkan buku panduan Museum

Praise be to God Almighty that with His Blessing we could reprint and revise completely the guide book of Indonesian soldier Museum (MKI).

To give more information about MKI, which lacated in the compound of the Beautiful Indonesia in Miniature Park (TMII), it needs to be socializing to the society by means of publishing the guidebook.

The guidebook of MKI explains the content of the museum, which illustrates the struggle of Indonesian since the age of maritime to the age of resistance against the colonial domination. The story of the struggle of Indonesian people is presented in the forms of diaramas, statue fragment/relief, as well as live sized statues of National Heroes. By reading this guidebook, it is hoped the people would be able to know the museum easier.

We realized, that there are still many weakness in writing this book. Therefore, we expect suggestions or input from all parties to complete this book. We appreciate very much to those who participate in publishing this book. Hopefully, this guidebook would be of

Keprajuritan Indonesia yang dikemas oleh Tim penyusun. benefit to the people in general and particularly the young generation.

Tim penyusun menyadari bahwa masih banyak kelemahan dalam penyusunan buku ini. Oleh karena itu saran masukan dari semua pihak sangat kami harapkan dalam upaya penyempurnaan. Kepada semua pihak yang telah ikut membantu terbitnya buku ini, kami menyampaikan terima kasih yang setinggi-tingginya. Mudah-mudahan kehadiran Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia banyak memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat dan bangsa Indonesia.

Jakarta, 2008

Tim Penyusun

Editors

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PENERANGAN UMUM GENERAL INFORMATION

1. LOKASI MUSEUM

Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia berada didalam kompleks Taman Mini Indonesia Indah di Jalan Raya Taman Mini Pandah Gede Jakarta Timur. Kode Pos 13560 Telpon (021) 8401080.

2. JAM BUKA

Nellap hari mulai pukul 09.00 sampai 15.00 WIB, Pada hari-hari besar menyesuaikan dengan kegiatan Taman Mini Indonesia Indah.

II. KARCIS MASUK

heliap satu lembar karcis berlaku untuk satu arang pengunjung.

4. KANTOR MUSEUM

Ruang kantor terletak di lantai pertama gedung museum. Ruang kantor ini dilengkapi dengan perpustakaan yang menyimpan koleksi buku-buku Sejarah Perjuangan Bangsa Indonesia abad VII s/d AIX dan buku-buku pengetahuan lainnya. Perpustakaan ini terbuka untuk umum dari nuhul 09.00-13.00.

5. PENERANGAN (INFORMASI)

Hagian penerangan (informasi), terdapat di hintai I gedung perkantoran Museum Keprajuntan Indonesia.

6. PRAMUWIDYA

Hayi Pengunjung, baik rombongan maujun perorangan yang membutuhkan peribimbing (pramuwidya) atau ceramah ilupat menghubungi Staf Sub Bimbingan ulan Informasi.

1. LOCATION

Indonesian Soldier Museum (MKI) is located in the compound of Beautiful Indonesia in Miniature Park (TMII) on JI. Raya Taman Mini, Pondok Gede, East Jakarta. Post Code: 13560. Telephone number (021) 8401080.

2. HOURS

Everyday 09.00 -15.00. On public holidays, or in conformity with TMII's activities.

3. ADMINISION

One tickets is for one visitor.

4. MUSEUM OFFICE

The office is located on the first floor of the museum building. A library containing collection of books on the history of the Indonesian struggle for independence from the 7th to the 19th centuries and other reference books is also available in the office. The library is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

5. INFORMATION

Information office is located on the first floor of the museum building.

6. GUIDES

For museum group visitors as well as individual who need guiding or lecture can contact the information and guide unit.

7. PARKIR KENDARAAN

Untuk pengunjung museum disediakan tempat parkir kendaraan di halaman depan dekat dermaga (danau buatan), sedangkan bagi para tamu, disediakan tempat parkir di halaman belakang. Bila ada pertunjukan malam, pengunjung dapat memarkir kendaraannya di halaman depan dan di halaman belakang museum.

8. ISI MUSEUM

Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia menyajikan diorama tentang perjuangan bangsa Indonesia abad VII s/d XIX.

9. BARANG-BARANG BAWAAN

Barang-barang bawaan pengunjung agar dititipkan pada tempat penitipan, kecuali uang, perhiasan dan surat-surat berharga lainnya.

7. PARKING

For museum visitors a parking lot at the front yard near the quay is available.

During evening show a parking lots are available at the front or on the back yard of the museum..

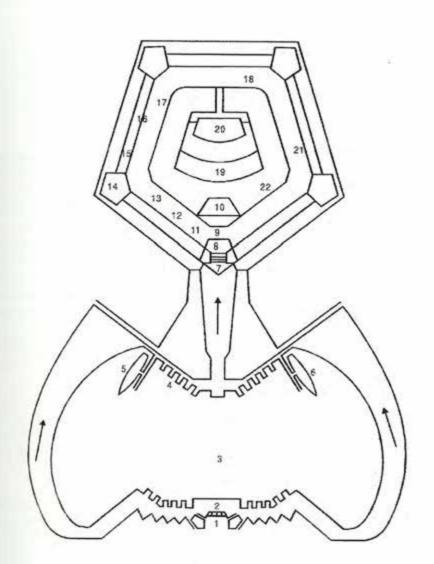
8. COLLECTIONS

Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia Displays dioramas illustrating the struggle of Indonesian people in 7th to 9 th century.

9. VISITORS BELONGING

Visitors should keep their belonging in the deposit counter except money, jewelry and valuable papers.

DENAH MUSEUM KEPRAJURITAN INDONESIA SKETCH OF INDONESIAN SOLDIER MUSEUM



KETERANGAN DESCRIPTION 1. Loket Locket 7 2. Pintu Masuk 2 Entrance Danau buatan Man Made Lake 3. 3. Quay 4 Dermaga 4 Banten Ship 5. Kapal Banten 5 6 Kapal Phinisi 6 Phinisi Ship 7. Jembatan Angkat 7. Drowbridge 8. Pintu Gerbana 8. Gate 9. Ruana Utama 9 Main Room 10. 10. Theartre Room Ruang Teater 11. 11. Penitipan Barang Goods Storage 12. 12. Canteen Kantin 13. 13 Mushola Mushola 14. 14. Bastion Bastion 15. Statues Fragment and Relief 15. Fragmen Patung dan Relief 16. 16. Moat Parit 17. 17 Diorama Diorama Ruang Kantor 18. 18. Office Room 19. 19. Stand Tribun 20. Open Stage 20. Panggung Terbuka 21. 21. Perpustakaan Library Patung Pahlawan 22. Heroes Statues 22:

SEKILAS MUSEUM KEPRAJURITAN INDONESIA MUSEUM KEPRAJURITAN INDONESIA IN PASSING

Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia
Il tumpun dalam bentuk benteng segilima
turkuntan dua, dilengkapi dengan bastion
turku nap-tiap sudutnya. Dinding luar
tugjum bawah benteng ini, diisi dengan
turpun kagmen patung dan relief yang
menggumbarkan perlawanan bangsa
turkunsia menghadapi kekuasaan asing.

Benteng ini dikelilingi oleh parit panji dapat dinikmati para pengunjung dangun menaiki perahu keliling. Di bagian dajum benteng terhampar danau buatan yang dilangkapi dengan kapal Banten dan Planisi. Di bagian dalam museum terdapat patnyung terbuka berkapasitas 800 hanyat duduk. Di sekitarnya disajikan patung-patung pahlawan sebanyak 23 hariti Pada lantai kedua. Para panjunjung yang akan masuk ke museum dajud mencapai pintu gerbang dengan manggunakan perahu penyeberangan daran.

Bangunan benteng yang didukan dengan kukuh, mengandung makna pertahanan bangsa, penangkal duri segala hakekat ancaman.

Dinding benteng berbentuk Ingilima melambangkan keluruhan Indiulah bangsa Indonesia Pancasila, Indiungkal setiap ancaman ideology asing. Italian yang dibangun pada kelima sudut Indiung lengkap dengan lubang-lubang Ingilitai, melambangkan kewaspadaan, The Indonesian Soldier Museum is built in the shape of five-sided, two-stoyered fort complete with bastions at each corner. The outer wall of the lower fort is covered with exhibits of fragment os statues and reliefs showing Indonesian people defending the country from foreign forces.

The fort is surrounded by a moat which the museum visitors can enjoyed by taking a boat ride. In front of the fort there is a man made lake complete with a Banten ship and a Phinisi ship. Inside the museum is an open stage with a seating capacity of 800, around which are placed 23 statues of Indonesian heroes. On the ground floor are the offices and quest sitting room. On the upper floor the collection is exhibited. Visitor can enter the main gate of the museum by using a boat to cross the moat, or by a foot path in the side yard. The museum garden is beautified by rare plants and opposite each corner which has statues fragment is a tetarium showing the beauty of the underwater panorama of the Indonesian seos.

The museum was built as a sturdy fort to represent the philosophy of defending the nation and protecting it from all threats.

The fort is five-sided symbolizing the grandeur of the Indonesian State karena dapat melihat dengan cakrawala yang luas. Pintu gerbang atau pintu utama dengan dekorasi abad XVI, merupakan tempat lalu lintas masuknya pengunjung, melambangkan keterbukaan Indonesia terhadap dunia luar. Parit yang mengelilingi benteng melambangkan suatu rintangan yang menjadi bagian dalam usaha pertahanan Negara.

Daratan dan danau buatan yang dibangun di bagian depan museum melambangkan tanah air Indonesia yang terdiri atas daratan (pulau-pulau) serta lautan, yang merupakan aspek penting dalam Wawasan Nusantara. Di atas danau buatan terapung dua buah kapal traditional, yaitu kapal Banten sebagai lambang kekuatan armada Indonesia kawasan Barat, dan kapal traditional Phinisi merupakan lambang kekuatan maritim Indonesia di kawasan Timur. Keduanya melambangkan kekuatan maritim bangsa Indonesia.

Dermaga sebagai tempat berlabuhnya kapal dan perahu melambangkan kesibukan kegiatan perekonomian serta sarana perhubungan antar pulau.



Philosophy, Pancasila, which has five points and protects the nations from the threat of foreign ideologies. The bastions at each of the five corners are equipped with observe holes which symbolize vigilance as the wide horizon can be observed from them. The main gate, decorated in the 16th century style, which in visitors enter and leave the museum represent the openness and friendliness of the Indonesian people to the outside world. The moat which encircles the fort symbolizes the barrier which is a part of the national defence.

The land and the man made lake constructed in front of the fort represent the Indonesian nations consisting of islands and seas, which is an important factor in the archipelago concept. On the lake two traditional ships, a Banten ship are floating symbolizing the strength of the western Indonesian armada, and the Phinisi ship symbolizing the strength of the eastern Indonesian armada. Both ships together represent the entirety of Indonesian maritime strength.

The quay, as a place for ships and boats to dock, symbolizes the economic activity of the nation and also represent the means of communication between the islands (of the nation as well as with order countries).

TATA PAMERAN LAYOUT THE EXHIBITION

Koleksi museum ini disajikan ilakini bantuk diorama, fragmen patung dina ralial dengan maksud memudahkan mujunjung memahami koleksi yang dikojikan. Pada garis besarnya ada dua bilampok pameran, yaitu bagian luar dan latgian dalam.

The museum collection is presented in the form of dioramas, with statue fragments and reliefs in order to make the display easily understood by the public. Over all there are two groups of display, the outer and inner part.

HAGIAN LUAR

Kelompok ini berupa kombinasi junyajian bentuk dan relief yang menyatu dangan bagian luar dinding museum dulam sebuah rongga yang masing-musing berukuran 6,5 m x 2,8 m x 4,5 m. Adequan-adegan yang disajikan berupa rahilan kisah sejarah keprajuritan dan hapuhlawanan dari berbagai daerah di liutanesia. Kurun waktu meliputi abad XIII hungga XIX, dan adegannya berjumlah 19 luah.

Pada bagian lain bersebrangan tangan fragmen patung dan relief ini, pada pengunjung dapat menyaksikan pumeran Tetarium yang ditata rapi pada lain liap sudut benteng. Pameran bagian lain ini dapat dinikmati oleh para pengunjung dengan menaiki perahu penlalui parit atau melalui jalan setapak yang mengelilingi gedung museum.

OUTER DISPLAY

The outer display consist of a combination of statues and reliefs which have become one the outer wall of the museum cavitys in a measuring 6.5 m x 2.8 m x 4.5 m. These display show chunk of history with military and heroic scenes from the various regions in Indonesia. There are 19 of these displays involving a time frame from the 13th to the 19th centuries.

Visitors to the museum can also enjoy the Tetariums placed opposite each of these outer wall displays at the corners of the fort. These displays can be viewed while walking along the footpath which encircles the museum.

BAGIAN DALAM

Ada dua ruang yaitu ruang Horama dan ruang pameran. Kedua ruang ini terletak di lantai dua gedung

INNER DISPLAY

Inside the museum can be found the diarama room and the exhibition room. Both these rooms are on the upper floor of museum, yang berbentuk segilima. Pada masing-masing sisi akan kita jumpai diorama serta ruang pamer yang berisi benda-benda relik atau replika senjata, pakaian perang, panji-panji serta bonekaboneka peraga yang memperagakan busana prajurit. Juga ada penyajian gelar formasi perang dan miniature benteng. Di sepanjang pinggiran bangunan, dipamerkan 23 patung pahlawan yang dibuat dari perunggu berukuran 1 ¼ besar manusia.

Di depan diorama terpasang "Show Case" (almari kaca) yang berisi penjelasan dari masing-masing cerita, lengkap dengan foto, dokumentasi yang berhubungan dengan diorama tersebut. Cerita-cerita yang dipilih untuk dioramadiorama ini menggambarkan cerita-cerita perlawanan terhadap penjajah untuk mempertahankan tanah air Indonesia. Cerita ini telah dipilih selain untuk menumbuhkan inspirasi, juga untuk mengembangkan semangat keprajuritan pada generasi penerus banasa. Disana ada 14 diorama yang ditempatkan berurutan dari abad ke-7 sampai dengan abad ke-19.

the five-sided museum building. On each wall can be seen dioramas, as well as exhibition rooms full of relic and replicas of arms, war clothes, banners and mannequins dressed in military uniforms. There also battle formations and some miniature forts laid out. Along the covered passageway are 23 statues of heroes made of bronze at 1 ¼ times human size.

In front of each diorama there is a showcase with a description of each scene complete with documentation photographs related to that diorama. The scenes chosen for these dioramas represent stories of defying the colonial forces to defend the Indonesian nation. They were chosen in order to provide inspiration as well as develop a patriotic and military spirit amongst the following generations. There are 14 of these dioramas ranging from the 7th to 19th centuries.

Fragmen Patung Dan Relief Keprajuritan

Fragments Of Soldier

Statues And Reliefs

RADEN WIJAYA MENGUSIR TENTARA CINA (JAWA TIMUR) 1293

Pada tahun 1289, Raja Singasari Kertanegara menerima utusan Kaisar Cina Kublai Khan, yang menyampaikan pesan, ugur raja Singasari tunduk dan memberikan upeti kepada Kaisar Cina. Kertanegara menolak, utusan Kaisar Cina dicarterai sebagai tanda penolakan.

Pada tahun 1292 Jayakatwang (Im Kodiri memberantak, Pasukan Kediri lanturul menghancurkan Kraton Singasari dan Kortanegara terbunuh, Raden Wijaya manantu Kortanegara dengan bantuan Hajirih Madura Aria Wiraraja, menyatakan hajiduk kepada Kediri dan meminta agar ilitinkan linggal di Tarik suatu daerah di lapi kali Ilirantas.

RADEN WIJAYA EVICTS THE CHINESE SOLDIER (EAST JAVA), 1293

In 1289, King Kertanegara of Singasari received a delegation from the Chinese Emperor, Kublai Khan. The message sent was that the king of Singasari should submit to the Chinese Emperor and pay tribute to him. Kertanegara refused and Chinese delegate was injured as a symbol of the refusal.

In 1292 Jayakatwang of Kediri revolted. The forces of Kediri successfully destroyed the Singasari palace and Kertanegara was killed. Raden Wijaya, Kertanegara's sons in law, with the help of the help of the Regent of Madura Aria Wiraraja, stated thei: submission to Kediri and asked permission to live in Tarik, an area on the banks of the Brantas river.



PERTEMPURAN DI BENTENG INDRAPATRA (ACEH),1606

Pada tahun 1511 orang Portugis di bawah pimpinan Alfonso D'Albuquerque menduduki Bandar Malaka, pusat perdagangan rempah-rempah di Asia. Pedagang-pedagang Islam memindahkan kegiatannya ke tempat lain, terutama di Aceh. Kerajaan yang letaknya strategis di Selat Malaka itu mengalami kemajuan yang pesat. Sultan Alaudin Riayatsyah memanfaatkan keadaan itu untuk memperkuat armada Aceh. Kemajuan Aceh merupakan ancaman bagi Portugis, sehingga antara dua kekuatan ini sering terjadi bentrokan bersenjata. Ketegangan antara Aceh dan Portugis memuncak dalam masa pemerintahan Sultan Al Mukamil, Dibawah penggantinya Sultan Ali Riayatsyah terjadi pertentangan di dalam negeri, Situasi ini dimanfaatkan oleh

Portugis yang dipimpin oleh Martin Alfonso

THE BATTLE OF FORT INDRAPATRA (ACEH), 1606

In 1511 the Portuguese armada under the leadership of Alfonso D'Albuquerque occupied the port of Malacca, the center of the spice trade in Asia. The Moslem traders moved their activities to other place, in particular Aceh. The Kingdom which was strategically placed on the Straits of Malacca experienced rapid development. Sultan Alaudin Riayatsyah took advantage of this to strengthen the Aceh armada. This development in Aceh was seen as a threat by the Portuguese which led to frequent armed confrontations between the two sides. The tension between Aceh and Portuguese peaked in the time of Sultan Al Mukamil's government, Under his uplaement, Sultan Ali Riayatsyah, there was civil resistance. This situation was used by the Portuguese under Martin Alfonso de



the Castro untuk menyerang Aceh. Pada hulan Juni 1606 armada Portugis melancarkan serangan ke Aceh, dan hullasil menduduki benteng Indrapatra. Dan sini pasukan Portugis berusaha membut Aceh Darussalam.

Darmawangsa Tun Pangkat atau Perkusa Alam, kemenakan Sultan yang harker itu dipenjara, menawarkan diri untuk memimpin angkatan perang Aceh. Sultan mengizinkannya. Dengan pasukan yang tulup kuat, ia berhasil merebut kembali hemlang Indrapatra dan mengusir armada Mangis dari perairan Aceh. Setahun hemudian ia diangkat menjadi Sultan Aceh dengan gelar Sultan Iskandar Muda.

Castro to attack Aceh. In June 1606, the Portuguese armado launched an attack on Aceh and successfully accupied Indrapatra Fort. From here the Portuguese forces were able to invade the capital city Aceh Darussalam.

Darmawangsa Tun Pangkat or Perkasa Alam, the Sultan's nephew who was in jail at that time, offered himself to lead the Aceh troops. The Sultan gave his permission. He was successful in regaining the fort and evicting the Portuguese armada from Aceh waters with the help of a strong contingency of troops. One he year later was crowned as Sultan of Aceh with the title Sultan Iskandar Muda.

PASUKAN SULTAN AGUNG MENYERANG KASTIL (BENTENG) BATAVIA (JAKARTA), 1628

Sultan Agung Hanyokusumo
(1613-1645) adalah raja Mataram yang
terhasil menyatukan beberapa wilayah di
hiwa dan Madura di bawah
Inkuasaannya, Mataram menjalin
hirjasama dengan VOC dan diberi izin
mendirikan kastil (benteng) di Jakarta.
Subagai imbalan VOC berjanji akan
manjual senjata (terutama meriam)kepada
Mataram. Hubungan kerjasama itu
memburuk, setelah VOC ingkar janji dan
hahkan menuntut hak dan wilayah untuk
harniaga.

SULTAN AGUNG TROOPS ATTACK THE KASTIL (FORTO BATAVIA (JAKARTA), 1628

Sultan Agung Hanyokrokusumo (1613-1645) was the King of Mataram who was successful in uniting several areas in Java and Madura under his authority. Mataram cooperated with the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and they were given permission to build a castle (fort) in Batavia (Jakarta). In return the VOC guaranteed to sell arms, especially cannons, to Mataram. This relationship deteriorated when the VOC reneged on their promise and even demanded trading rights and land to carry out trade.



Kehadiran kastil VOC yang didirikan pada tahun 1619 merupakan ancaman terhadap Mataram, karena menjadi basis perdagangan dan basis pertahanan VOC. Pada bulan April 1628 Sultan Agung mengerahkan pasukannya untuk menyerang kastil VOC, Batavia. Pasukan Mataram yang dipimpin oleh Tumenggung Baurekso dan Suro Agul-agul tiba di Jakarta pada bulan Agustus 1628.

Pada tanggal 26 Agustus 1628 pasukan Tumenggung Baurekso membuat markas di muara Suangai Marunda. Pada tanggal 21 September mereka mengadakan serangan ke benteng, tetapi dapat digagalkan oleh Belanda. Pertempuran hebat terjadi pada tanggal 21 Oktober ketika Mataram kembali menyerang. Dalam pertempuran ini Tumenggung Baurekso gugur bersama puteranya.

The existence of the Kastil Batavia which was built in 1619 was considered a threat by Mataram as it was both a trading base and a defence base for the VOC. In April 1628 Sultan Agung mobilized his troops to attack the Kastil Batavia. The Mataram troops, led by Tumenggung Baurekso dan Suro Agul-agul, arrived in Batavia in August 1628.

On August 26, 1628
Tumenggung Baurekso's troops made their headquarters at the Marunda River estuary.
On September 21 they attacked the fort, but were beaten off by the Dutch. A huge battle took place on October 21 when Tumenggung Baurekso felt along with his son.

Panglima pasukan Mataram aleh Suro Agul-agul. Ia melakukan agan ke benteng pada tanggal 28 alember, namun kurang berhasil.

Sepungan Batavia untuk angbancurkan VOC diulang kembali Sultan Agung pada tahun 1629.

EDELPURAN DI BUKIT ELOKURUNG (IAWA TIMUR), 1679

Pada bulan November 1678,
pada pertahanan Trunojoyo di Kediri
pada oleh Kompeni bersama
kannya, ia meloloskan diri ke Bangil,
pabung dengan pasukan Karaeng
dengan pasukan Karaeng
dengan pasukan Karaeng
dengan dan membuat kubu pertahanan,
dengan di Bangil sangat kuat, sehingga
dengan kali serangan kompeni dapat
dengan Kompeni dapat
dengan dan logistik, pasukan
dengan dan ditinggalkan Trunojoyo.
den pasukannya bergerak menuju kea

Sura Agul-agul took over as Commander in Chief of the Mataram forces. He attacked the fart again on November 28 but was unsuccessful. In 1629 Sultan Agung tried to destroy the VOC again by laying siege to Batavia.

THE BATTLE OF SELOKURUNG HILL (EAST JAVA), 1679

In November 1678 the VOC attacked the Trunojoya defence headquartes at Kediri. Along with his forces, Trunojoya escaped to Bangil, where he joined up with Karaeng Galesong's troops and they made a fortification. Their entrenchment at Bamgil was very strong, and the VOC troop failed several times in attacking it. A lack of arms and logistics caused Trunojoya's troops to be more and more under pressure. Bangil was attacked again by the VOC and Trunojoya and his troop abandoned Bangil heading for Mount Kelud, eventually arriving at Selokuruna



akhirnya tiba di bukit Selokurung.
Ngantang. Disana ia membuat kubu
pertahanan. Sementara itu, pasukan
Kompeni terus melakukan pengejaran dan
menemukan pasukan Trunojoyo berada di
lereng utara Gunung Kelud.

Trunojoyo berusaha melakukan perlawanan di sekitar bukit Selokurung. Kompeni mendesak dan mengepung ketat pertahanan Trunojoyo. Oleh karena tidak mungkin lagi melawan, pada tanggal 25 Desember 1679 Trunojoyo menyerah kepada Kompeni.

PERTEMPURAN DI ALUN-ALUN KARTOSURO (JAWA TENGAH), 1686

Untung Suropati seorang bekas perwira Kompeni (VOC) di Batavia diperkirakan lahir pada tahun 1660. la berasal dari Bali, yang dijual sebagai budak dalam usia 7 tahun. Sifat kepahlawanannya tampak sejak ia membangkang terhadap VOC. la Hill, Ngatang. There they dug in. The VOC forces continued to pursue Trunojoyo and caught up with them on the northern slope of Mount Kelud.

Trunojoyo tried to defend his position at Selokurung Hill, but the VOC continued at press ahead and laid tight siege to Trunojoyo's forces. Eventually it was impossible to resist any longer, and on December 25, 1679 Trunojoyo surrendered.

THE BATTLE AT KARTOSURO SQUARE (CENTRAL JAVA), 1686

Untung Suropati was an ex-officer
of the VOC in Batavia. He was Baliness
and is thought to have been born in 1660.
At the age of 7 he was sold into slavery. His
heroic character came to light when he
rebelled against the VOC. He formed a
force consisting of Balinese, Bugis and



menthentuk pasukan yang terdiri dari menthentuk tugis dan Makasar. Dengan menthentu tugis dan Makasar. Dengan dan mengadakan serangan serangan dan mengadakan serangan serangan

Hulan Maret 1685 Untung
Hulan pasukannya memasuki
Hulan Malaram, Kartosuro. Ia diterima
Hulan Malaram, Kartosuro. Ia diterima Untung di
Hulan Malaram, Kartosuro Untung di
Hulan Malaram, Kartosuro. Ia diterima Untung Malaram, Kartosuro Untung di
Hulan Malaram, Kartosuro. Ia diterima
Hulan Malaram, Kartosuro

halika Untung Suropati diserang
bergat sarang pasukannya tewas, tetapi
bergat bahar dapat meloloskan diri.
bergat bergat dapat memimpin serangan
bergat bergat dapat memimpin serangan
bergat bergat dapat yang berada di
bergat dapat bergat dapat dapat dapat dapat dapat bergat dapat d

INWA BARAT), 1703

Parla 1690 Bupati Cianjur

Militar II mumburikan kedudukan

Bupati Kampeni Belanda. Hal ini

Mulitari rata tidak senang penduduk.

Mumumuncak setelah bupati

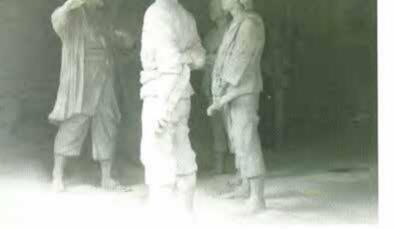
Makasarese. With these forces he attacked and waylaid members of the VOC in West Java. Because of this, he and his troops were pursued by the Dutch.

In March 1685 Untung Suropati and his troops entered the Mataram capital city, Kartosuro. He was welcomed by Sunan Amangkurat II and given a place to live in Babarong. The VOC learnt about Untung's arrival in Kartosuro, and Captain Francois Tack was sent there to capture Untung. He left on November 3, 1685 and arrived an February 8, 1686. Tack successfully persuaded the Sunan and Tjakraningrat to join forces and capture Untung.

Several of Untung's troop were killed in the attack, but many managed to escape. The next day Untung led a counter attack against the VOC who were occupying Babarong, and were camped in the town square in front of the palace. In the ensuing battle Captain Tack and Captain Grevink, the commander of the VOC troop in Kartosuro, were killed by Untung Suropati.

HAJI PRAWATASARI GUERILLAS (WEST JAVA), 1703

In 1660 Regent of Cianjur,
Wiratama II gave special status of the
VOC. This was not well received by the
public. This situation was brought to a head
when the Regent accepted the obligation of
forced planting of coffeebeans based on
the Priangan System which was enforced in



diberlakukan sejak tahun 1677. Oleh karena dikerahkan secara paksa, penduduk melakukan perlawanan.

Seorang ulama, bernama Raden
Alit yang kemudian lebih dikenal dengan
nama Haji Prowatasari bersama
pengikutnya melancarkan perlawanan
sejak bulan Maret 1703. Mula-mula
mereka menyerang asrama Kompeni di
Cianjur, dan pada tahun 1704 menyerang
beberapa daerah Priangan Timur, yaitu
Galuh, Imbanegara dan Kawasan.
Prawatasari beserta pengikutnya kemudian
memindahkan daerah perlawanannya dari
Jampang, Cianjur ke daerah muara
Citanduy.

Beberapa kali Kompeni mengirimkan pasukan ekspedisi ke Jampang dan Ciamis, namun mereka tidak berhasil menemukan pengikut Prawatasari. Dalam gerakannya, Prawatasari selalu berpindah-pindah dan mendapat simpati serta bantuan dari masyarakat.

1677. Because they were recruited by force, the citizens resisted.

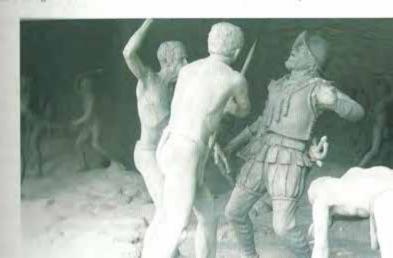
The resistance was led by a Moslem religious leader named Radon Alti, who later was better known as Haji Prawatasari. Haji Prawatasari and his followers, who numbered 3.000, started attack in March 1703. In the beginning they attacked the VOC dormitories in Cianjur, and in 1704 attacked several areas in East Priangan, namely Galuli, Imbanegara and Kawasan. Prawatasun and his follower later moved their operations from Jampang, Cianjur to the Citanday estuary.

On several occasions the VOC sent troops on expedition to Jampany and Ciamis, but they were not successful in finding Prawatasari and his followers. Hole Prawatasari always moved from place to place and gained the sympathy and support of the local populace.

TERRAWAHAH RAKYAT OEKUSI TERRAMAP PORTUGIS TERRAM TIMUR), 1769 THE RESISTANCE OF THE OEKUSI PEOPLE AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE (EAST TIMOR), 1769

Paula masa pemerintahan Manual Dentel de Fuguerie de American Partugis memaksa rakyat untuk that banal di depan pelabuhan Lifau. manus anne kapal-kapal Portugis dapat man ib kaki hukit dekat dengan telly huntery yang telah didirikan. manana kanal itu dilakukan dengan memotong kaki bukit. Pada man immunition barlangsung, tiba-tiba Inga languar, menimbun banyak manus milingga banyak korban pekerja yang selamat In manyarang tentara Portugis yang Terjadi perkelahian seorang sehingga banyak jatuh tam ilan haifuu belah pihak. makyal ini semakin meningkat mangusir Portugis dari Lifau.

During the government of Governor Manuel Dentel de Fuguerie de Saramente, the Portuguese forced the people to dig a canal in front of the Lifau harbor. The reason for this canal was so that the Portuguese could their ships at the foot of the berth hill, close to the forts they had built. To make this canal it was first necessary to cut away the base of the hill. While digging was going on, there was a sudden mudside which buried many of the workers, many of them died, but those who survived attacked the Portuguese who they felt had caused it. A one on one battle took place which claimed many lives on both sides. The people's resistance increased in the effort to rid Lifau of Portuguese. The new Governor, Dionisio Goncalves Golvaode Robelo, who replaced



Gubernur baru Dionisio Goncalves Golvaode Robelo, pengganti Saramente tidak lebih baik dari pendahulunya.

Di bawah pimpinan Francisco de Homey rakyat Lifau selama empat tahun mengadakan perlawanan terhadap Portugis. Gubernur Golvaode Robelo terbunuh, digantikan oleh Antonio Jose Teles de Menezes. Perlawanan rakyat semakin meningkat. Pada bulan Agustus 1769, benteng Lifau diserang. Tentara Portugis yang mempertahankan benteng itu nyaris habis terbunuh. Merasa tidak aman, Gubernur memindahkan pusat pemerintahannya dari Lifau ke Dili.

Saramente, was no better than his predecessor.

Under the leadership of Francisco
de Homey the people of Lifau rebelled
against the Portuguese for 4 years.
Governor Galvaode Robelo was killed und
replaced by Antonio Jose Teles de
Menezes. Civil resistance increased. In
August 1769 the fort at Lifau was allacked
Most of the Portuguese soldiers who were
defending the fort were killed. Feeling
unsafe the Governor moved the central
government from Lifau to Dili.

PERANG SOSOH DI PULAU PENYENGAT (RIAU), 1782

Pada masa pemerintahan Sultan Mahmud Syah III di Riau, Raja Haji menjabat sebagai Yang Dipertuan Muda Riau IV (1777-1784). Ia mempunyai sifat tegas, keras, berani, cakap dalam mengatur pemerintahan dan ahli dalam strategi perang laut. Kemampuan itu menjadikan Riau sebagai kerajaan yang berpengaruh dan kekuasaannya meluas sampai ke Johor serta Pahang.

Belanda yang menguasai Malaka merasa terancam oleh pengaruh tersebut. Pada tahun 1780 Belanda dan Riau mengadakan perjanjian keamanan bersama di laut.

THE BATTLE OF SOSOH IN PENYENGAT ISLAND (RIAU), 1782

During the period of the government of Sultan Mahmud Syah III in Riau, Raja Haji held the position of Rahng King, Yang Dipertuan Muda Riau IV, Irom 1777-1784. He was firm, stern, courageous and capable in running the government and an expert in naval straingy. These capabilities caused Riau to become an influential kingsom with power reculting as far as Johore and Padang.

The Dutch who controlled Malacca felt threatened by thus influence in 1789 the Dutch and Riau entered into the naval security agreement.



Tha tahun kemudian Belanda

But tanpa memberitahukan

But tanpa memberitahukan

But tanpa Haji merobek-robek surat

But dan mengembalikannya

Belanda di Malaka.

But tan angkatan perangnya,

But tahu kubu pertahanan di

But tan but tan kebu pertahanan di

But tang tangkatan perangnya,

But tang tangkatan perangnya,

But tang tangkatan dan lain-lain

But tang diperkirakan akan diserang

Helanda kemudian mengerahkan dan di bawah pimpinan Jacob Pieter Bitan Untuk menyerang Riau. Helanda projunt projunt Riau Helanda dan Belanda berhasil Helanda Pulau Penyengat.

Raja Haji yang berada di Pulau Berjih mamimpin pasukannya Berjintun serangan balasan untuk Two years later the Dutch seized a French merchant trading ship in Riau waters without informing the Sultan of Riau. Raja Haji tore up the agreement and returned it to the Dutch Governor of Malacca. Afterthis Raja Haji prepared his warforces and made defence fortifications at Tanjung Pinang, Keriting Bay, Penyengat Island, Bayan Island and other places the thought the Dutch might attack.

The Dutch mobilized their troops underthe leadership of Jacob Pieter van Bram to attack Riau. The resistance put forwards by soldiers Riau was broken by the Dutch and they successfully occupied Penyengat Island.

Raja Haji, who was on Bayan Island, led his troops in counter attack to attempt to regain Penyengat Island. Raja Haji's troops attacked in such intimidating style that the Dutch troops scattered in disorder. In this war about 500 of the Dutch Raja Haji melakukan serangan dahsyat sehingga membuat Belanda kocar-kacir. Dalam perang itu kurang lebih 500 orang pasukan Belanda tewas serta sebuah kapal perang Malaka's Welvaren ditenggelamkan bersama pimpinannya, Arnoldus Lenker. Pertempuran yang demikian dahsyat di Pulau Penyengat itu dikenal sebagai Perang Sosoh.

merebut kembali Pulau Penyengat, Pasukan

troops lost their loves, and the war ship Malaka's Welvaren was sunk along with its captain, Arnoldus Lenker. The battle of Penyengat Island was so impressive that it became known as the "Mighty Battle".

PERTEMPURAN DI BANTARIATI MAJALENGKA (JAWA BARATO, 1812

Sejak masa VOC tanah-tanah di Lingkungan Kesultanan Cirebon dikenakan Stelsel Priangan. Penduduk diwajibkan menanam tanaman wajib, di samping itu masih dibebani membayar pajak dan kerja rodi. Para penguasa bangsa Belanda berusaha menarik keuntungan sebesarbesarnya dari penduduk wilayah Stelsel

Priangan.

THE BATTLE AT BANTARIATI, MAJALENGKA (WEST JAVA), 1812

From the times of the VOC, the land around Cirebon Sultanate had been subjected to the Priangan System. The inhabitants were required to plant obligatory crops, as well as being burneded by paying taxes and being obliged to partake in forced labour. The Dutch in power did their best to obtain the greatest profit they could from the people under the Priangan System.



Dalam suasana yang serba tertekan ini penduduk di daerah Kesultanan Cirebon berharap akan adanya seorang penyelamat. Harapan mereka ternyata tidak sia-sia. Seorang ulama muda bernama Bagus Rangin, muncul sebagai pemimpin juga seorang Senopati di Jalitujuh Majalengka.

Penguasa Belanda yang bertindak sewenang-wenang ditenlangnya. Setelah mendapat dukungan luas dan masyarakat Cirebon, Bagus Rangin mendirikan negara baru yang diberi nama Panca Tengah. Sebagai ibukota dipilih Hantarjati, sebuah desa di kaki utara Gunung Ceremai.

Setelah cita-citanya terwujud,
Ilugus Rangin melakukan pelbagai
perlawanan terhadapa keberadaan
Itelanda si daerah Priangan Timur. Pada
perlawan tahun 1812 Belanda mengirim suatu
nt spedisi militer untuk menghancurkan
tekuatan Bagus Rangin. Pasukan Belanda
terhasil mencapai Bantarjati pada tanggal
10 Februari 1812, yang kemudian
terhadapan dengan pengikut Bagus
tengin. Pertempuran seru berlangsung di
tentarjati. Akhirnya Belanda dengan susah
puyah berhasil mematahkan perlawanan
tugun Rangin.

In this environment of complete suppression, the resident of the Cirebon Sultanate hoped for a savior. Their hopes were not in vain. A young Moslem scholar named Bagus Rangin came forward as a leader of the people. He was also a Commander in Chief of Jatitujuh, Mojalengka.

He opposed any Dutch officials who acted arbitrarily. Having received wide support from the people of Cirebon, Bagus Rangin formed a new country named Panca Tengah Bantarjati, avillage at the northern foot of mount Ceremai, was selected as the capital.

His dream realized, Bagus Rangin carried out all kinds of attack on the Dutch in the area of East Prangan. At the beginning of 1812 the Dutch sent a military expedition out the destroy Bagus Rangin's forces. The Dutch reached Bantarjati on February 29, 1812 where they came face to face with Bagus Rangin's followers. A violent battle followed, and eventually the Dutch succeeded in breaking Bagus Rangin's opposition although with great difficulty

WOR MAMUN (IRIAN JAYA)

Wor mamun yang berarti pesta namng, merupakan salah satu tahudayaan Irian Jaya, khususnya oleh namek moyang suku Biak. Pesta itu dilakukan oleh nenek moyang suku Biak malala mereka akan pergi berperang.

WOR MAMUN (IRIAN JAYA)

Wor Mamun means battle party and is part of the Irian Jaya culture, particularly that the Biak people. This battle party was held by the Biak people's ancestors if they were planning to go to war. Before leaving they would gather on a



Sebelum berangkat mereka berkumpul terlebih dahulu di salah satu tempat, biasanya di depan perkampungan yang terletak di tepi pantai. Kesempatan berkumpul ini juga digunakan untuk memilih dan mengangkat seorang panglima perang.

Dalam upacara ini diadakan Mawi, semacam ramalan, dengan mantera-mantera tertentu untuk mengetahui nasib mereka di medan perang. Apabila dalam upacara Mawi ini sang dukun yang bertindak sebagai perantara mengisyaratkan bahwa dalam peperangan nanti akan terjadi korban,maka rencana perang akan dibatalkan. Sebaliknya apabila dukun mengatakan akan ada nasib baik, mereka pun tidak gentar untuk maju ke medan laga.

beach to choose and appoint a war commander.

This ceremony included Mawi, which is a kind of prophesy with specific spells to find out their fate in the battle field. If in Mawi ceremony the Sharman, who acted as mediator, signaled that were cancelled. On the other hand if the Shaman said that they would have good luck, then they did not hesitate to head for battle.

Setelah nasib baik diketahui dari ramalan, diadakanlah pesta yang berupa tari-tarian perang sekaligus menunjukkan kepada yang hadir akan keberanian dan kesaktian yang mereka miliki. Pesta perang ini diakhiri dengan pemujaan terhadap patung nenek moyang yang dikeramatkan untuk mendapatkan restu agar mencapai kemenangan dalam pertempuran.

After their good fortune han been fore told was a party was dances to show those their courage and also their invincibility. The war party ended with veneration of the statues of their ancestors who were considered sacret and highly respected in order to gain their blessing to win in battle.

PERTEMPURAN DI BUKIT MARAPALAM (SUMATERA BARAT), 1823

Pada awal abad ke-19 di Sumatera Barat terjadi pertentangan antara golongan agama dan golongan adapt. Golongan agama yang dikenal dengan nama kaum Paderi berusaha memberantas kebiasaan-kebiasaan yang menyimpang dari ajaran agama Islam seperti menyabung ayam, berjudi dan lainlain. Usaha mereka mendapat perlawanan itan golongan adapt dan akibatnya timbul pertentangan antara kedua golongan.

THE BATTLE OF MARAPALAM HILL (WEST SUMATERA), 1823

In the beginning of the 19th century, West Sumatera was the site of tensions between religious believers and those who followed traditional customs. The religious group, known by the name of Paderi, tried to eliminate the customs and traditions which were against Islamic principles. This included cockfightings and gambling among others. Their efforts were opposed by the traditionals, and resulted in struggles between the two factions.



Berdasarkan Perjanjian London tahun 1814, supremasi pemerintah Inggris di Indonesia telah berakhir. Pada tahun 1819 pesisir barat Sumatera kembali dikuasai Belanda. Keadaan ini dimanfaatkan golongan dapat dengan meminta bantuan Belanda guna menghancurkan golongan Paderi. Berdasarkan perjanjian tahun 1921 Belanda mengirimkan pasukan ke pedalaman Sumatera Barat. Akan tetapi usaha mereka menghancurkan Paderi ternyata tidak mudah. Serangan ke Kapau dan Lintau, dua pusat kekuatan Paderi, berakhir dengan kegagalan.

Setelah mendapat tambahan kekuatan dari Jawa pada tahun 1823 pasukan Belanda di bawah pimpinan Mayor Laemin kembali menyerana Lintau. Mereka berhasil menduduki dua buah bukit kecil di depan bukit Marapalam, Dari dua bukit itu pasukan Belanda menembaki benteng Paderi dengan meriam. Walaupun mereka berhasil mendekati dindina benteng, namun mereka terpukul mundur. Dini hari tanggal 17 April 1823 pasukan Belanda menarik meriam-meriam dari dua bukit yang sudah mereka duduki, Situasi ini dimanfaatkan Paderi untuk melancarkan serangan balasan. Dengan menderita kerugian yang cukup banyak, pasukan Belanda mengundurkan diri ke Pagaruyung.

PERLAWANAN PANGERAN DIPONEGORO TERHADAP BELANDA (JAWA TENGAH), 1825

Semakin mendalamnya campur tangan Belanda di dalam masalahmasalah kerajaan menciptakan perBased on the Londodn
Agreeement in 1814, British rule in
Indonesia was at an end, and in 1819 the
western coast of Sumatera returned to
Dutch rule. The traditionalist took
advantage of their return and asked for
assistance in destroying the Paderi faction.
They came to an agreement in 1812, and
the Dutch sent troops into the interior of
West Sumatera. However it was not an
easily achieved as they hoped. The attacks
on Kapau and Lintau, both Paderi
strongholds, ended in failure.

In 1823, under the command of Major Laemin and after being reinforced by troops from Java, the Dutch tried again to attack Lintau. They managed to occupy two small hills in front of Marapalam hill, and from these two vantage points the Dutch troops opened fire on the Paderi fort with cannons. Even though they succeeded in approaching the fort walls, they were beaten back. Early in the morning of April 17, 1823, the Dutch troops withdrew their cannons from the two hills they occupied. At this point the Paderi launched a counter attack. After suffering large losses, the Dutch troops retreated to Pagaruyung.

PRINCE DIPONEGORO OPPOSITION TO THE DUTCH (CENTRAL JAVA), 1825

The ever increasing involve-ment of the Dutch in royal affairs caused a rift amongst the Yogyakarta royalty. The added



pecahan di kalangan kerajaan Yogyakarta. Selain itu berkembangnya penyewaan tanah oleh swasta mengakibatkan tanah pertanian yang dapat digarap rakyat menjadi bertambah sempit. Suasana penindasan dan pemerasan terhadap rakyat ikut mewarnai kehidupan waktu itu.

Pangeran Diponegoro putra talah seorang istri Sultan Hamengkubuwano III, tumbuh dewasa dalam suasana yang penuh kericuhan di kerajaan. Keadaan tersebut membentuk liwa Pangeran Diponegoro menjadi seorang yang anti kolonial. Sikap antipati terhadap Belanda ini mendapat dukungan tebagian besar bangsawan yang merasa tidak puas terhadap kericuhan dalam kerajaan.

Pertentangan terbuka akhirnya meletus ketika Belanda memaksakan kehendaknya membuat jalan melalui tanah milik Pangeran Diponegoro di Tegalrejo pada tahun 1825. Bersama pengikutnya, problem of land rental by private parties was causing rice field to be less and less to the public to culvate. The feeling of oppression and exploitation of the people greatly affected life at that time.

Prince Diponegoro was a son of one of the wives of Sultan Hamengkubuwano III. He grew up in the middle of this chaostic atmosphere surrounding the kingdom. These conditions caused Prince Diponegoro to develop into anti colonialist. His antipathy towards the Dutch found support amongst most of the nobility who dissatisfied with the chaos in the kingdom.

Opewn comfrontation eventually exploded in 1825 when the Dutch insisted on building a road across land owned by Prince Diponegoro in Tegalrejo. He and his followers left Tegalrejo and made Selarong their headquarters in the struggle against the Dutch. Thanks to the right strategy supported by great enthusiasm and the

ia meninggalkan Tegalrejo dan menjadikan Selarong sebagai markas perjuangan melawan Belanda. Berkat strategi yang tepat dan didukung oleh semangat juang yang tinggi serta kekuatan pasukan yang besar akhirnya pihak Belanda mengalami kekalahan yang cukup besar.

Dengan tipu muslihat, Belanda akhirnya dapat menangkap Pangeran Diponegoro pada bulan Maret 1830. la dibuang ke Manado yangkemudian dipindahkan ke Makasar (Ujungpandang) hingga akhir hayatnya.

NYI AGENG SERANG MENYERANG BELANDA DI PANAWANGAN (JAWA TENGAH), 1826

Perjanjian Giyanti tahun 1755, telah membagi kerajaan Maataram menjadi Kesunanan Surakarta dan Kesultanan Yogyakarta. Pangeran Notoprojo bekas Panglima Perang Mangkubumi dilantik sebagai Adipati Serang (daerah Grobogan). Daerah ini merupakan daerah penghasil utama kayu jati.

Tindakan sewenang-wenang
Belanda yang menebangi hutan jati, tidak
berkenaan di hati Adipati Notoprojo. Ia
bersama seorang putrinya R.A. Kustiyah
mengadakan perlawanan terhadap
Belanda. Sebagai balasan, Serang
diserang oleh pasukan Belanda dari arah
Grobogan. Pasukan Adipati Serang dipukul

strength of his troops, Prince Diponegoro eventually won a victory over the Dutch.

However, the Dutch through trickery managed to capture Prince Diponegoro in March 1830 and exiled him to Manado, and then to Makasar (Ujungpandang) until the end of his days.

NYI AGENG SERANG ATTACKS THE DUTCH AT PANAWANGAN (CENTRAL JAVA), 1826

The Giyanti Agreements of 1755 divided the Kingdom of Mataram into two parts between the Sunan of Surakarta and the Sultan of Yogyakarta. Prince Notoprojo, the former Mangkubumi Military Commander was appointed as Regent of Serang. This was one of the prime teak wood producing areas.

Regent Natoprojo did not approve of the Dutch arbitrarily falling the tak forests, so he and his daughter, R.A. Kustiyah, launched opposition attacks against the Dutch. In return Serang was attacked by the Dutch from the direction of Grobogan. The troops of the Regent of Serang were beaten back, but did not give up, even though the residence of the Regent was burnt to the ground. R.A.



mundur namun tidak menyerah sekalipun Kadipaten dibakar habis. R.A. Kustiyah memimpin pasukan Serang, menyerang benteng Belanda sehingga berhasil dipukul mundur dan meninggalkan Panawangan. Kustiyah led the Serang troops in an attack against the Dutch fort at Panawangan, Purwodadi and successfully routed the Dutch from Panawangan.

PERTEMPURAN DI BENTENG BONJOL (SUMATERA BARAT), 1836

Kegagalan Belanda untuk
merebut Bonjol pada bulan September
1833 cukup membuat malu pemerintah
Itelanda di Batavia (Jakarta). Untuk
menutupinya, pemerintah Belanda
mengumumkan Plakat Panjang pada
tanggal 25 Oktober 1833 yang memuat
ujakan kepada penduduk Sumatera Barat
untuk menghentikan perang. Taktik ini
tarhasil mengelabui sebagian penduduk
tehingga mereka kehilangan kewaspadaan
ulan mengabaikan pertahanan mereka.
Unlam keadaan penduduk lengah,
Itelanda melancarkan serangan, sehingga

THE BATTLE OF PORT IMAM BONJOL (WEST SUMATERA), 1836

The failure of the Dutch to win Bonjol in September 1833 embarrased the Dutch government in Batavia (Jakarta). In order to cover this up the Dutch government announced the Plakat Panjang on October 25, 1835. This invited the people of West Sumatera to stop the war. This tactic successfully deceived some of them, who then put aside their vigilance and neglected their defences. Taking full advantage of this state of inattentiveness on behalf of the population, the Dutch launched an attack and successfully occupied the fort.



Mengetahui Belanda sudah memasuki Benteng, Tuanku Imam Bonjol segera menghadapi Belanda dengan bersenjatakan pedana dan disambut Belanda dengan tembakan sehingga ia terluka. Walau terluka, Tuanku Imam Bonjol tetap melawan Belanda sehingga serdadu-serdadu Belanda mulai kacau dan melarikan diri. Bagi Belanda kekalahan tersebut menimbulkan rasa penasaran, sehingga pada tanggal 4 Desember 1836 Belanda mengulangi serangannya dengan mengerahkan pasukannya yang lebih besar. Dalam serangan ini Belanda kembali mengalami kekalahan dengan korban 28 orang tewas dan 100 orang luka-luka.

On finding out that the Dutch had entered the fort, Tuanku Imam Bonjal immediately opened fire on the Dutch. Even though he sustained injury he continued to oppose them until the Dutch troops started to break up and run away. This defeat made the Dutch very angry, and on December 4, 1836 they attacked again with a larger number of soldiers. Once again the Dutch were defeated, with a loss of 28 lives and 100 men injured.

MEREBUT KEMBALI BENTENG BENDULU (LAMPUNG), 1856

Pada tahun 1850 Radin Inten II naik tahta Keratuan Darah Putih di Lampung menggantikan ayahnya, Radin Imba II. Setelah berkuasa kebijaksanaan yang ditempuh adalah mengorganisasi rakyat dan meningkatkan semangatnya untuk berjuang melawan Belanda. Dalam bidang pertahanan ia membangun beberapa benteng antara lain Benteng Bendulu, Raja Gepeh, Merabung, Katimbang, Pematang Sentok, Hawi Berak, Cempaka, Galah Tanah dan lain-lain. Sebagai pusat pemerintahannya dipilih daerah Raja Basa.

Belanda menaruh curiga terhadap kegiatan Radin Inten sehingga tetahun setelah penobatannya sebagai raja, Belanda menyerang kedudukan Radin Inten II di Merabung. Kekuatan pasukan

THE RETAKING OF FORT BENDULU (LAMPUNG), 1856

In 1850 Radin Inten II became
King succeeding his father, Radin Imba II.
On taking power, he organized the
population and encouraged them to
oppose the Dutch. In order to improve their
defences he built several forts, including
Bendulu,Raja Gepeh, Merabung,
Katimbang, Pematang Sentok, Hawi Berak,
Cempaka, Galah Tanah, and others. Raja
Basa area was chosen as the site for the
centre of government.

The Dutch were suspicious of Radin Inten's activities, and one year after he was crowned as King they attacked his position in Merabung. Although the Dutch had around 400 men under the leadership of Captain yucht, they were beaten back and failed to win the fort.



Belanda + 400 orang di bawah pimpinan Kapten Yucht dapat dipukul mundur sehingga mereka gagal merebut benteng tersebut.

Setelah gagal mengadakan serangan bersenjata. Belanda melakukan cara lain yaitu dengan membujuk rakyat serta menjanjikan hadiah kepada mereka yang dapat menangkap Radin Inten. Bujukan Belanda itu sempat membuat bimbang rakyat. Sementara itu kembali Belanda mengadakan serangan terhadap Benteng Bendulu, yang dipertahankan oleh Singa Branta bergabung melawan Radin Inten II.

Ketika diserang sengaja Singa Branta mengosongkan benteng itu, sehingga Belanda dapat menduduki dengan mudah tanpa ada perlawanan. Belanda meninggalkan sebagian pasukannya disini, karena yang lain digunakan untuk menyerang Benteng Hawi Berak. Ketika Bendulu ditinggalkan oleh sebagian besar pasukan Belanda, Radin Inten segera melancarkan serangan untuk merebut kembali benteng tersebut pada tanggal 18 Agustus 1856. Dalam waktu singkat, Benteng Bendulu dapat direbut kembali.

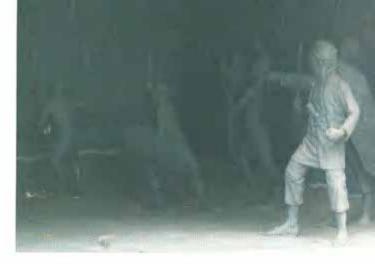
SERANGAN PANGERAN ANTASARI KE BENTENG BELANDA DI PENGARON (KALIMANTAN SELATAN), 1859

Ketika Sultan Banjar Abdurahman meninggal dunia tahun 1852, dua orang puteranya yaitu Pangeran Hidayat dan Pangeran Tamjid terlibat dalam sengketa perebutan takhta kesultanan. Belanda yang selalu melibatkan diri dalam urusan After the failure of an armed attack, the Dutch tried a different tactic. They woored the public with the promise of a reward for anyone who could capture Radin Inten. This tactic did caused some hesitation amongst the public, and taking advantage of this the Dutch attacked Fort Bendulu which was held by Singa Branta. Their aim was to persuade Singa Branta to join forces with Radin Inten II.

When they were under armed attack, Singa Branta evacuated the fort, and the Dutch took it over easily without opposition. The Dutch left some of their troops there while they took the rest to attack fort Hawi Berak. As soon as most of the troops had left Bendulu on August 18, 1856, Radin Inten launched a counter attack to regain the fort. In a short time Fort Bendulu was recaptured.

PRINCE ANTASARI'S ATTACK ON THE DUTCH FORT AT PENGARON (SOUTH KALIMANTAN), 1859

When the sultan of Banjar
Abdurahman passed away in 1852, his two
sons, Prince Hidayat and Prince Tamjid,
became embroiled in a dispute over who
would become Sultan. The Dutch, who
always involved them-selves in royal affairs,



kerajaan mengangkat Pangeran Adam, adik Abdurahman menjadi Sultan, dan Pangeran Tamjid sebagai putera mahkota sekaligus merangkap jabatan Mangkubumi. Sedangkan Pangeran Hidayat, yang sesungguhnya lebih berhak atas tahta kesultanan sengaja disingkirkan.

Pada tahun 1857 Sultan Adam meninggal dunia. Belanda mengangkat Pangeran Tamjid sebagai Sultan Banjar. Sikap Tamjid yang terlalu menghamba kepada Belanda, menimbulkan antipati di kalangan rakyat. Rasa tidak puas terhadap Sultan dan juga Belanda mengakibatkan munculnya gerakan-gerakan penentang yang pada mulanya tidak terorganisasi itu, dipersatukan oleh Pangeran Antasari, salah seorang pangeran yang sudah lama menyimpana rasa benci terhadap Belanda. Ia kemudian memimpin pemberantakan itu tehingga terkoordinasi dengan baik.

made Prince Adam, Abdurahman's younger brother Sultan and made Prince tamjid Crown Prince while doubling up as Court High Administrator. Prince Hidayat, who in actual fact was more entitled to the position of Sultan, was completely excluded.

Prince Tamjid's servicle attitude towards the Dutch angered the people. Their dissatisfaction with both the Sultan and the Dutch started show itself in hostility moving towards rebellion against the Sultan. In the beginning the hostilities were not well organized, but Prince Antasari, a Prince who had long harboured a hatred of the Dutch, became involved leading and coordinating their actions.

Tanggal 28 April 1859 serangan pertama dilancarkan terhadap tambang batubara milik Belanda "Oranje Nassau" di Pengaron. Serangan yang dipimpin tersebut merupakan awal dari Perang Banjar yang berlangsung kurang lebih 40 tahun lamanya. On April 25, 1859 their first attack was mode against the Dutch owned "oranje Nassau" coal mine in Pengaron. This attack led by Prince Antasari became the start of the Banjar War which lasted about 40 years.

PERTEMPURAN DI BAHAL BATU (SUMATERA UTARA), 1878

Pada tahun 1876 pemerintah Hindia Belanda memasukkan daerah Silinduna, di Topanuli Utara ke dalam daerah kekuasaannya, Tindakan itu menimbulkan ketegangan antara Belanda dan Raja Tanah Batak Si Singamangaraja XII. Suasana tegana memuncak ketika pada bulan Februari 1878 Belanda menempatkan pasukannya di Bahal Batu, dekat Siborong-borong. Si Singamangaraja XII dan pasukannya mengepung Bahal Batu dan keesokan harinya melancarkan serangan dari tiga arah. Pasukan Belanda di bawah pimpinan Kapten Schelten yang bertahan dalam benteng, berhasil menahan serangan tersebut. Peristiwa itu mengawali pertempuran yang berlangsung sampai tahun 1907.

Setelah mendapat bantuan dari daerah-daerah lain, Si Singamangaraja XII kembali menyerang Bahal Batu, namun telap gagal. Sementara itu Belanda yang juga mendapatkan bantuan pasukan dari Sibolga mulai melancarkan serangan ke

THE BATTLE BAHAL BATU (NORTH SUMATERA), 1878

In 1876 the Dutch East Indies government added the area of Silindung in north Tapanuli to the areas already under their control. This move caused tension between the Dutch and the King of Tanah Batak Si Singamangaraja XII. This tense atmosphere peaked in February 1878 when the Dutch placed their forces in Bahal Batu near Siborong-borong. Si Singamangaraja XII and his troops laid siege to Bahal Batu and the next day made a three pronged attack. The Dutch who were defending the fort under leadership of Captain schelten successfully held off the attack.

lasted until 1907. After receiving help from other areas Si Singamangaraja XII reattacked Bahal Batu, but in the mean time failed again. The Dutch had also received extra troops from Sibolga and started attacking areas around Bahal Batu. Several villages were burn to the ground so that Si Singamangaraja XII and his troops would

have nowhere to build their defences. This

This battle started a war which



daerah-daerah di sekitar Bahal Batu.
Heberapa kampung dibakar dengan
maksud agar Si Singamangaraja XII dan
pasukannya kehilangan tempat untuk
membangun pertahanan. Usaha itu
memang berhasil, akan tetapi mereka
gagal menghancurkan kekuatan parukan
ti Singamangaraja XII.

Setelah pusat pemerintahannya di bakar diduduki Belanda. Si Singamangaraja XII berpindah-pindah dari sutu tempat ke tempat lain. Pertempuran yang mulai berkobar pada tahun 1878 itu terakhir pada tahun 1907 setelah Si singamangaraja XII gugur dalam pertempuran. strategy worked, but failed to break the strength of Si Singamangaraja's troops.

After their centre of government was burnt down and occupied by the Dutch, Si Singamangaraja XII moved from place to place. This war, which started in 1878 did not end until 1907, when Si Singamangaraja XII died in battle.

PERTEMPURAN DI BENTENG INDRAPURI (ACEH), 1881

Pada tanggal 5 April 1973 pasukan Belanda di bawah pimpinan Jenderal Mayor Kohler mendarat di Aceh dan meneruskan gerakannya menuju ibukota Aceh Darussalam.

Peristiwa ini merupakan awal dari perang Aceh-Belanda yang berlangsung puluhan tahun lamanya. Suasana perang yang cukup lama itu melahirkan banyak tokoh pejuang di pihak Aceh. Salah seorang diantaranya ialah Teungku Cik Di Tiro Muhammad Saman. Ia tampil ke gelanggang sesudah Aceh Besar dikuasai oleh Belanda dan perlawanan pihak Aceh agak menurun walaupun belum padam sama sekali. Banyak pejuang yang menyingkir ke pedalaman.

THE BATTLE OF FORT INDRAPURI (ACEH), 1881

On April 5, 1873 the Dutch troops under the leadership of Major General Kohler landed in Aceh and headed for the Capital City, Aceh Darussalam.

This started the Dutch Aceh battle which lasted for many years. Being brought up in this war environment developed many heroic figures on the Aceh side. One of these was Teungku Cik Di Tiro Muhammad Saman. He came to the foreground after greater Aceh had been taken over by the Dutch and the number of Acehnese rebels was descreasing, although not all together eradicated. Many of the rebels had evacuated to the interior.



Sebelum memulai perjuangan,
Teungku Cik Di Tiro terlebih dahulu
menghubungi para pejuang yang tersebar
di berbagai tempat dalam usahanya
menyatukan tenaga perjuangan. Ia juga
mengadakan hubungan dengan Sultan
Aceh. Sesudah itu ia membangun
kekuatan yang dipusatkan di Meureu,
kurang lebih 10 kilometer dari benteng
Belanda di Indrapuri. Kegiatan-kegiatan
yang dilakukan Cik Di Tiro di tempat ini,
luput dari pengamatan Belanda. Oleh
karena itu pada awal tahun 1881
Gubernur Van Tijin masih melaporkan ke
Batavia bahwa situasi Aceh cukup aman.

Pertengahan bulan Mei 1881
Teungku Cik Di Tiro mulai menggerakkan pasukannya. Serangan pertama ditujukan ke benteng Indrapuri. Benteng ini berhasil direbutnya. Pasukan Cik Di Tiro meneruskan serangannya dan berhasil merebut dua buah benteng Belanda kiinnya yang terletak di sekitar Indrapuri.

Before beginning his struggle, Teungku Cik Di Tiro contacted the main rebels in various areas in an attempt to combine the rebel forces. He was also in contact with the Sultan of Aceh. He gathered his forces at his centre of operations in Meureu, about 10 kilometres from the Dutch fort, Indrapuri.

These activities carried out by Teungku Cik Di Tiro escaped the notice of the Dutch, so at the beginning of 1881 Governor Van Tijin reported to Batavia that situation in Aceh continued to be peaceful.

In the middle of May 1881
Teungku Cik Di Tiro started to mobilize his forces. His first attack was aimed at Fort Indrapuri, which the successfully took control of Teungku Cik Di Tiro's forces continued their attacks and successfully took over two other Dutch forts in the vicinity of Indrapuri.

Diorama Keprajuritan Soldier Diorama

SRIWLIAYA MENGAMANKAN SELAT MALAKA ABAD VII (SUMATERA SELATAN)

Pada abad ketujuh Kerajaan Sriwijaya tumbuh menjadi kerajaan maritim yang menguasai lautan bagian barat Indonesia. Sriwijaya meluaskan kekuasaannya ke Jawa, Semenanjung Malaka dan Kedah serta mampu menyerang kerajaan Khmer.

Penguasaan daerah ini erat kaitannya dengan penguasaan perairan Selat Malaka yang merupakan kunci bagi pelayaran dan perdagangan internasional, sehingga kerajaan ini mempunyai kedudukan ekonomis, politis dan militer yang kuat. Kapal-kapal perang Sriwijaya hilir mudik mengawasi perairan untuk mengamankannya dari perompak ataupun bajak laut yang seringkali mengganggu keamanan pelayaran dan perdagangan.

SRIWIJAYA PACIFIES THE STRAITS OF MALACCA 7TH CENTURY (SOUTH SUMATERA)

During the 7th century the kingdom of Sriwijaya grew to become a maritime kingdom which controlled the seas in the western part of Indonesia. Sriwijaya extended is hegemony to Java, Malacca and Kedah of the Malay Peninsula and was able to mount an attack on the Khmer kingdom.

Control of this region was closely linked with control of the Straits of Malacca which was the key to international navigation and trade, so that the kingdom had strong economic, political and military position. Sriwijaya warhips sailed back and fort patrolling the seas to make them safe from pirates who often attacked trading ships.



Dari abad ketujuh sampai abad keduabelas Sriwijaya adalah Negara maritim yang disegani oleh kerajaan-kerajaan lain. Angkatan Laut Sriwijaya memiliki lebih dari 100 kapal perang yang masing-masing kapal mampu mengangkut 200 orang. Bandar Sriwijaya menjadi pusat perdagangan. Armada dagangnya menyalurkan barang-barang dagangannya ke Bandar-bandar di daerah yang dikuasainya.

KEBERANGKATAN ARMADA PATI UNUS DARI JEPARA (JAWA TENGAH), 1512

Malaka suatu Bandar strategis yang mengendalikan lalu-lintas perdagangan di Selat Malaka, pada tahun 1511 jatuh ke tangan Portugis. Para pedagang Persia, India dan Cina menghindari Malaka karena Portugis memaksakan sistem monopoli kepada pedagang-pedagang yang biasa melakukan perdagangan bebas.

Bandar-bandar di kerajaan Banten dan Demak Tumbuh sebagai kekuatan baru.

Salah satu bandar Demak yang terpenting adalah Jepara. Putera Sultan Demak, yaitu Pati Unus adalah penguasa di Jepara. Untuk melindungi kepentingannya, Pati Unus berusaha mengusir Portugis dari Malaka. Hampir satu tahun ia mempersiapkan suatu ekspedisi ke Malaka dengan kekuatan 10.000 prajurit dan 100 kapal. Pada bulan Desember 1512, keberangkatannya dilepas dengan upacara kebesaran oleh Sultan Demak.

From the seventh to the twelfth century was a maritime nations which was held in awe by other kingdoms. The Sriwijaya navy had more than 100 warship which were each able to carry 200 men. The port of Sriwijaya became a centre of trade. Its trading fleet threnghout the area under its control.

THE ARMADA OF PATI UNUS DEPARTS FROM JEPARA (CENTRALJAVA), 1512

In 1511 the strategic port of Malacca which controlled trading traffic in the Straits of Malacca, fell to the Portuguese. Traders from Persia, India and China avoided Malacca because the Portuguese enforced a monopoly system on traders who usually carried out free trade.

Ports in the kingdoms of Banten and Demak grew as new powers. One of the most important ports in Demak was Jepara. The san of the Sultan of Demak, Pati Unus tried to drive the Portuguese out of Malacca. For almost one year he prepared an expedition to Malacca with a force of 10.000 soldiers and 100 ships. In December 1512, their departure was celebrated with a grand ceremony by the Sultan of Demak.



PERTEMPURAN LAUT DI TELUK SUNDA KELAPA (JAKARTA), 1527

Pada tahun 1522, Gubernur Portugis di Malaka mengirim Henrique Leme ke Sunda Kelapa untuk mencari hubungan, diterima dengan baik oleh Raja Sunda. Raja mengizinkan Portugis mendirikan kantor dagang dan benteng di Pelabuhan Sunda Kelapa. Hubungan baik ini bisa berlangsung karena ada dua hal yang menguntungkan Raja sunda, yaitu pertama mosalah perdagangan dan kedua adalah mendapat sahabat dalam menghadapi kekuatan Kerajaan Demak yang mengadakan ekspedisi wilayah ke Jawa Barat.

SEA BATTLE IN DUNDA KELAPA BAY (JAKARTA), 1527

In 1522 the Portuguese Governor in Malacca sent Henrique Leme to Sunda Kelapa to seek trade relations. He was well received by the king, who allowed the Portuguese to build a trading office and fort at Sunda kelapa harbor. This good relationship was made possible by two factors which were to the advantage of the Sundanese king, firstly, the matter of trade and secondly he gained an ally in facing up to the power of the kingdom of Demak which made territorial expeditions to West Java.



Pada tahun 1527 Portugis datang kembali dengan 6 buah kapal yang dipimpin oleh Francisco de Sa. Sunda Kelapa yang telah dikuasai oleh Demak, menolak kedatangannya apalagi untuk melakukan hubungan dagang. Portugis memaksa untuk mendaratkan tentaranya di pelabuhan Sunda Kelapa.

Armada Demak di bawah pimpinan Fatahillah yang terdiri atas kapal-kapalbesaryang dipersenjatai dengan meriam, berupaya menggagalkan pendaratan itu. Akibatnya pecah pertempuran laut antara kedua armada. Pertempuran berakhir dengan kemenangan armada Demak. In 1527 the Portuguese came again with 6 ships under the leadership of Francisco de Sa. Sunda Kelapa which had come under the power of Demak, refused to allow them to land even to carry out trade. The Portuguese forced the landing of their troops at Sunda Kelapa harbor.

The Demak armada under the leadership of Fatahillah which consisted of ships armed with cannons, tried to prevent the landing. As a result a battle occurred which ended with a victory for the armada from Demak.

PERTEMPURAN DI DEPAN BENTENG PANGERAN JAYAKARTA (JAKARTA), 1619

Dua perusahaan dagang asing, yaitu VOC milik Belanda dan EIC milik Inggris menjadikan Banten sebagai ajang perebutan keuntungan. Dalam persaingan itu VOC mengalami kekalahan namun mencoba mencari tempat lain. Dengan mendekati Pangeran Wijayakrama di Jayakarta, VOC berhasil mendapat izin mendirikan loji di muara Kali Ciliwung. Kemudian EIC juga mendapat hak sama.

Ketika Jan Pieterzoon Coen menjadi Gubernur Jenderal, secara diamdiam ia mengubah loji VOC menjadi benteng. Tindakan ini tidak disenangi oleh Pangeran Jayakarta, dan minta bantuan Inggris.

Pada 31 Januari 1619 Pangeran Jayakarta dengan dibantu

BATTLE IN FRONT OF THE FORT OF THE PRINCE OF JAYAKARTA (JAKARTA), 1619

Two foreign trading companies, the Dutch VOC and the British EIC made Banten an area in which they vied with each other for profits. The VOC was losing in that competition so it tried to find another location. By approaching Prince Wijayakrama at Jayakarta, the VOC succeeded in obtaining permission to build a warehouse at the mouth of the Ciliwung river. The EIC also obtained the same right.

When Jan Pieterzoon Coen became Governor General, he secretly changed the VOC warehouse into a fort. The Prince of Jayakarta did not like this and he asked the British for help.

On January 31, 1619 the Prince of Jayakarta with the help of the British attacked the VOC fort and succeeded in



Inggris menyerang benteng VOC dan berhasil menangkap komandan bentengnya, Van de Broeck. Benteng VOC di Jayakarta dapat dilumpuhkan dan mengibarkan bendera perdamaian. Sementara itu Jan Pieterzoon Coen meninggalkan Jayakarta minta bantuan ke Maluku.

Pada tanggal 23 Mei 1619 Jan Pieterzoon Coen kembali dari Maluku dengan 16 buah kapal dengan kekuatan + 1000 orang prajurit, segera menyerang benteng Pangeran Jayakarta. Karena kekuatan tidak seimbang VOC berhasil merebut dan menduduki benteng.

PERTEMPURAN ARTILERI DI TELUK BANTEN (JAWA BARAT), 1658

Ketika Sultan Abdulfatah, yang kemudian dikenal dengan Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa dan menduduki tahta tahun 1651, Banten berkembang pesat dalam bidang politik, pertanian, perdagangan, pertahanan, keamanan, dan agama. Dalam perniagaan, Sultan memegang teguh kebebasan perekonomian, dengan mengadakan hubungan baik dengan negara-negara lain terutama negara Islam, seperti Turki, Arab, Persia, India, Aceh, Ternate, Tidore, Makasar dan lainlain.

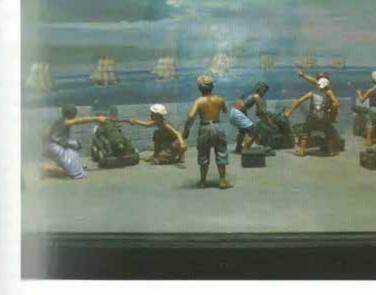
Ketegangan timbul setelah kompeni Belanda menuntut untuk melakukan monopoli perdagangan. Oleh karena ditolak, Teluk Banten diblokade capturing the commander of the him den Broeck. The voc fort at Jayakana surrendered and flew a falg of penson Meanwhile Jan Pieterzoon Coon left Jayakarta and asked for help from the surrendered.

On May 23, 1619 Jan Funt Coen returned from Maluku with 16 and and a force of approximately 1,000 soldiers, and immediately attacked the Prince of Jayakarta's fort. Because the force greatly outnumbered the defermant the VOC succeeded in seizing and occupying the fort.

ARTILLERY BATTLE IN BANTEN IIAY (WEST JAVA), 1658

When Sultan Abdullatuli, later known as Sultan Ageng Titto, in ascended to the throne in 1651, thin developed rapidly in the fields of public agriculture, trade, defence, security religion. Regarding trade, the Sultan Infirmly to the principle of a free event establishing good relations with other countries in particular Islamic countries such as Turkey, Arabia, Persia, India. Ternate, Tidore, Makasar, etc.

Tension arose after the VIII
demanded to implement a trade number
Because this was refused, Banton Ilin
blockaded by the VOC. Sultan Annual
strengthened his forces and weapons
because he did not want to submit to



Talanda, Sultan Ageng

Tant fintukan dan

Tanga, Karena tidak mau tunduk

Talanga Karena tidak mau tunduk

Talanga Karena tidak mau tunduk

Talanga Talanga Banten dan

Talang Talanga cenderung

Talang Talanga cenderung

ilikande kut yang dilakukan dilakukan kearah kapalmen Helandu, Ketepatan dilakum meram Banten dilak Kumpeni menghentikan manulun menarik pasukannya dilakun pada tahun 1658. demands of the VOC. The tense situation between Banten and the Company meant that there were frequently artillery duals, and foreign ships tended to choose other safe places for trade.

The sea blockade which was carried out by the Dutch was penetrated by Banten cannon fire which was directed towards the ships of the VOC. The accuracy of the Banten cannons caused the VOC to cease the artillery duel and withdraw its forces from Banten Bay in 1658.

PERTEMPURAN MEMPERTAHANKAN BENTENG SOMBA OPU (SULAWESI SELATAN), 1669

Pada tahun 1665 Sultan Gowa Malikusaid wafat, diganti oleh puteranya Sultan Hasanuddin, la melanjutkan kebijaksanaan ayahnya, menentang monopoli VOC. Oleh karena itu sejak pengangkatannya, hubungannya dengan VOC menjadi tegang dan sering terjadi bentrokan, Belanda berusaha membujuk Hasanuddin untuk bekerjasama tetapi selalu ditolak. Akhirnya Belanda berusaha menguasai pusat pemerintahan Gowa di Somba Opu dengan kekerasan, Serangan pertama dilakukan pada bulan Februari 1660 di bawah pimpinan Johan Van Dam dan berakhir dengan diadakannya perundingan dan serangan kedua pada tanggal 4 Juli 1667 pimpinan Speelman, berakhir dengan perjanjian Bungaya.

THE BATTLE TO DEFEND SOMBA OPU FORT (SOUTH SULAWESI), 1669

In 1665 the Sultan of Gowa Malikusaid died, and was succeeded by his on Sultan Hasanuddin. He continued his father's policy of opposing the VOC monopoly. Therefore since he became Sultan his relations with the voc became tense and clashes often occurred. The Dutch tried to persuade Hasanuddin to cooperate but he always refused. Finally the Dutch tried to take control of the centre of government of Gowa at Somba Opu by force. The first attack was launched in February 1660 under the leadership of Johan Van Dam, and ended with negotiations, and the second attack took place on July 4, 1667 under the leadership of Speelman, and ended with the Bungaya Pact.



Porjanjian Bungaya yang Manufalanguni pada tangga 18 Nopember 1467 tidak bertahan lama karena Gowa maintallannya pada tanggal 9 Maret 1668 9, 1668. Speelman once again prepared punlmun kembali mempersiapkan mmudanya yang berpusat di Ujung Pundana antuk merebut Somba Opu. Minister dari laut dan darat dilakukan unda tanggal 15 Juni 1669, Pertempuran tulint horlangsung selama beberapa hari. Intrancia terus menerus dari pasukan VOC malamahkan pertahanan laskar Gowa. allan mundur ke Maccini Sombala unhimpur benteng Somba Opu jatuh ke lingan Belanda pada tanggal 24 Juni 1669.

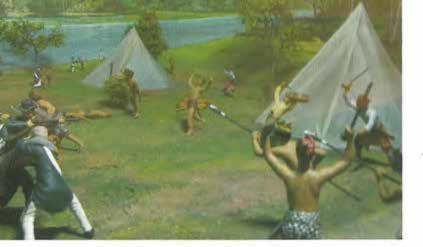
The Bungaya Pact which was signed on November 18, 1667 did not last long because Gowa abrogated it on March his fleet which was centered at Ujungpandang to seize Sombo Opu. An attack by sea and land was made on June 15, 1669. A great battle took place lasting several days. Continous pressure from the voc forces weakened the defence of the Gowa troops. The Sultan withdrew to Maccini Sombala so that Fort Somba Opu fell to the Dutch on June 24, 1669.

PHIRTEMPURAN DI TEPI SUNGAI IDPACEDO (SULAWESI SELATAN), 1741

Sejak tahun 1740 Belanda lumusha menguasai Kerajaan Wajo tetapi milalu mengalami kegagalan karena dhadang oleh penguasa La Madukelleng. huntu akspedisi militer Belanda di bawah nimpman Gubernur Smout berangkat dari Canrona dengan berlayar menyusuri Summi Topace'do, Mereka mendarat di domin Tonronge untuk selanjutnya Minnyerang kedudukan La Madukelleng di Tosara. Mengetahui kedatangan lawan, La Marlukelleng segera menyusun kekuatan dan mendahului menyerang musuh. Pusukan Pallajo yang dipimpin Pallawangu (km) Kapitan Lau To Assa melancarkan serringan dari arah depan. Akibat seringan pendadakan tersebut pasukan Belanda porak poranda. Beberapa pucuk menom serta senjata berhasil direbut oleh pasakan Wajo. Dalam pertempuran lersebut 100 orang prajurit Belanda yang

BATTLE BESIDE THE TOPACPDO RIVER (SOUTH SULAWESI). 1741

Since 1740 the Dutch had been trying to win control over the Kingdom of Wajo but they always failed because they were prevented by the ruler La Madukelleng. A Dutch military expedition under the leadership of Governor Smout departed from Cenrama and sailed up the Topace'do River. They landed in the region of Tonronge to attack the position of La Madukelleng at Tosara. On learning that the enemy was coning. La Madukelleng immediately assembled his forces and attacked first. The troops from Pallajo led by La Pallowangu and Captain Lau To Assa assisted the attack from the front. As a result of this surprised attack the Dutch troops were in disarray. Several cannons and other weapons were captured by the Wajo troops. In this battle 100 Dutch soldiers known as "Paccilo-cilo" (hat weares) were killed.



dikenal dengan nama Paccilo-cilo (memakai topi) berhasil dibunuh.

Menghadapi ketangguhan rakyat Waja, maka Gubernur smout mencoba menghubungi La Madukelleng untuk berunding, namun ditolak. Mengutip pesan tertulisnya kepada Gubernur Smout, La Madukelleng antara lain menyatakan: "Wajo sekali-kali tidak ingin dijajah dan diperbudak oleh siapapun". Merasa kewalahan menghadapi perlawanan rakyat Wajo, maka kemudian Smout menarik mundur pasukannya pada tanggal 21 April 1741.

PERSIAPAN PASUKAN NUKU MENYERANG BENTENG BELANDA DI TERNATE (MALUKU), 1798

Sejak tahun 1780, Kesultanan Tidore dikuasai Belanda setelah menjatuhkan Sultan Jamaludin yang diasingkan ke Batavia. Ketika terjadi perebutan kekuasaan, putera mahkota, In view of the tenacity of the people of Wajo, governor smout tried to cantact La Madukelleng in order to negotiate, but he was refused. In his written message to Governor Smout, La Madukelleng said amongst other things: "Wajo never ever wants to be colonized and enslaved by anyone". Feeling overhelmed by the opposition of the people of Wajo, Smout later withdrew his troops on April 21, 1741.

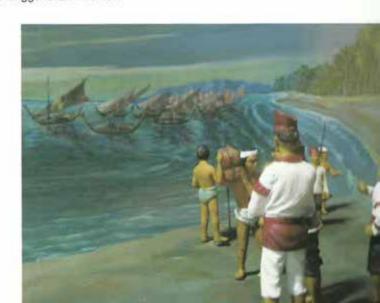
NUKUS TROOPS PREPARE TO ATTACK THE DUTCH FORT IN TERNATE (MALUKU), 1798

Since 1780 the Sultanate of Tidore was controlled by the Dutch after they overthrew Sultan Jamaludin who was exiled to Batavia. When the taking over of power took place, the crown prince, Prince pillu Pungeran Nuku berhasil melarikan ini dan menghimpun kekuatan untuk nurabut kembali Tidore. Usahanya Makukan dengan mempersatukan sukutuku Popua, Seram, Halmahera, Arafuru. Mereka dibina dalam suatu kesatuan ngkatan perang yaitu Armada Kora-kora. Dengan dibantu oleh East Indie Company Kamponi Hindia Timur) Inggris, Nuku lerhasil merebut kembali Tidore pada tanggal 12 April 1797 dan memusatkan pemerintahannya di Soa Siu.

Setelah menguasai Tidore, Nuku liitop melanjutkan perjuangannya mengusir lielanda dari Ternate. Setelah melalui persiapan yang matang pada tanggal 20 Desamber 1798 Nuku menyerahkan pasukannya berkekuatan 6.000 orang prajurit dengan menggunakan 120 kora-

Nuku, escaped and assembled forces to win back Tidore. He did this by uniting ethnic groups from Papua, Seram, Halmahera and Arafuru. They were trained as a military unit using a fleet of kora-kora (traditional boats). With the assistance of the British East India Company, Nuku succeeded in winning back Tidore on April 12, 1797 and made his centre of government at Soa Siu.

After taking control of Tidore,
Nuku still continued his struggle to drive the
Dutch out of Ternate. After making careful
preparation, on December 20, 1798 Nuku
mobilized his troops numbering 6.000
soldiers using 120 kora-kora to attack
Ternate. In this attack two Dutch forts were
won i.e. Tolaku and Kayu Merah.



Pada masa pemerintahan Immelials dibutuhkan tambahan tenaga millurit untuk mempertahankan wilayah minhon Belanda di Indonesia dari Lumunykinan serbuan Inggris. Kepada himoli Minahasa dijatahkan penumbahan pemuda Minahasa sebanyak 1000 orang. Belanda mengadakan undekatan dengan para Walak di Minahasa, tetapi para Walak menolak meminiaan Belanda, Mereka menganggap immempatan para pemuda Minahasa sebagai prajurit hanya alasan belaka, yung pada akhirnya mereka akan dijadikan limaga kerja paksa, Menghadapi hamungkinan tindak kekerasan Belanda, para Walak di Minahasa bersatu di bawah pimpinan Lonto dan Matulandi menyusun liekuatan untuk menghadapi segala hemungkinan tindak kekerasan Belanda. Persiapan diadakan di Tondano, Di sekitar landono mereka mendirikan dua buah benteng, yaitu Moraya dan Paapal di ujung ligral Dangu Tondano.

Mengetahui adanya persekutuan antar para Walak Minahasa yang bisa membahayakan kedudukannya, maka Helanda mengadakan taktik adu domba. Perpecahan antar para Walak, adalah kesempatan yang baik bagi Belanda untuk melancarkan ofensif militer ke Tondano. Setelah melalui suatu pertempuran yang dalayat dan membawa korban pada kedua belah pihak, benteng Moraya direbut Belanda

PERTEMPURAN DI PANTAI WAISISIL (MALUKU), 1817

Jatuhnya Benteng Duurstede di Saparua ke tangan pasukan Pattimura

During the period of the government of Daendels additional soldiers were needed in order to defend the territory of the Dutch colony in Indonesia against the possibility of attack by the British. The head of Minahasa region was required to provide 2.000 young men to become Dutch soldiers. The Dutch made an approach to the Walak in Minahasa but the Walak refused the Dutch request. They regarded the placing of young Minahasa men as soldiers as just a cover, and that eventually they would be made forced labourers. Facing the possibility of violent action by the Dutch, the Walak in Minahasa united under the leadership of Lonto and Matulandi to assemble their forces. Preparations were made at Tondano, They built two forts near Tondano, at Moraya and Paapal at the western edge of Lake Tondano.

Realizing that an alliance between the Minahasa Walak could endanger their position, the Dutch employed the tactic of playing one against another. Division amongst the Walak provided a good opportunity for the Dutch to instigate a military offensive against Tondano. In 1809 the Dutch attacked the defensive forts of the Walak in Tondano. After a terrible battle which caused much loss of life on both sides, Fort Moraya was seized by the Dutch.

BATTLE AT WAISISIL COAST (MALUKU), 1817

The fall of Fort Duurstede at Saparua into the hands of Pattimura's forces sangat menggoncangkan pihak pemerintah Belanda di Ambon. Untuk itu Belanda bermaksud merebut kembali dengan mempersiapkan ekspedisi yang berkekuatan 300 orang tentara, dipimpin oleh Mayor Beetjes. Pasukan ekspedisi ini dipersenjatai dengan beberapa pucuk meriam kecil. Sebagai alat transport digunakan 10 buah arombai, delapan berukuran kecil dan dua buah berukuran besar.

Berita tentang gerakan ekspedisi yang akan merebut kembali benteng Duurstede didengar oleh Pattimura di Haria. Pada tanggal 18 Mei 1817 Pattimura mempersiapkan pasukannya sejumlah 1000 orang, dalam formasi pertahanan sepanjang pesisir mulai dari Teluk Haria sampai ke Teluk Saparua. was a great blow to the Dutch government in Ambon. The Dutch wanted to win it back again and prepared an expedition of 300 soldiers led by Major Beetjes. This expedition force was armed with several small cannons. Ten arombai (traditional boats), eight small ones and two large ones, were used as a means of transport.

News of this expeditions to win back Fort Duurstede was heard by Pattimura at Haria. On May 18, 1817 Pattimura assembled his troops numbering 1.000 men, in a defensive formation along the coast from Haria Bay to Saparua Bay. Beetjes expedition did not approach the target directly, because the boats were carried towards Wai Hanala. Because the sea was too rough to sail to Haria, the Dutch forces landed at Waisisil 5 kilometres



hpiedia Beetjes tidak langsung menuju hijiran karena ekspedisi digerakkan ke mih War-Hanala. Oleh karena pelayaran ta Harir gelombangnya terlalu besar, mika pasukannya didaratkan ke Waisisil mig bilaknya 5 kilometer dari benteng tigurstada. Di luar perhitungan Beetjes, di mikitur tempat itu telah dijaga oleh anak tuah Puttimura.

Medan pantai Waisisil berawaniwa dan berhutan belukar sehingga pingal menguntungkan pasukan Pattimura. Punkin di bawah pimpinan Pattimura dan Antoni Rebok bersembunyi di belakang mimal semak, sehingga di pantai tersebut imperti fidok ada kegiatan apa-apa. Meliliut keadaan ini Beetjes memberi permitoh mendarat. Begitu pasukan Helanda mendarat, pasukan Pattimura menyerang dari balik semak-semak. Penderatan ini banyak menewaskan patukan Beetjes. Sisa pasukannya segera diperintahkan untuk menyelamatkan diri dan okhirnya Beetjes tewas disabet relewang oleh anak buah Pattimura.

PERTEMPURAN DI DEPAN INENTENG KERATON PALEMBANG (SUMATERA SELATAN), 1819

Berdasarkan Konvensi London 1814, daerah jajahan Belanda yang likussai oleh Inggris harus dikembalikan kepada Belanda. Pada bulan April 1818, Muntinghe tiba di Palembang mengambil olih kekuasaan, mengangkat kembali Sulian Mahmud Badarudin II. Kemudian ia from Fort Duurstede. Contrary to beetje's consideration, the area around that place was guarded by Pattimura's men.

The coast at Waisisil was swampy with dense vegetation which was a great advantage to Pattimura's troops. The troops under the leadership of Pattimura and Antoni Rebok concealed themselves behind the bushes, so that it looked as if there was no activity going on at the beach. Seeing this situation Beetjes gave the order to land. As soon as the Dutch troops landed, Pattimura's troops attacked from behind the undergrowth. Many of Beetjes's soldier were killed during the landing. The remaining troops were immediately ordered to save themselves and eventually Beetjes was killed with a saber by one of Pattimuro's men.

BATTLE IN FRONT OF THE PALEMBANG PALACE FORT (SOUTH SUMATERA), 1819

Based on the London Agreement of 1814, the parts of the Dutch colony controlled by Britain had to be returned to the dutch. In April 1818 Muntinghe arrived in Palembang to take over control, and reinstated Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II. Then he departed for the interior with the



berangkat ke pedalaman dengan tujuan untuk memadamkan perlawanan rakyat terutama di Muara Rawas. Belanda menuduh Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II menghasut rakyat.

Muntinghe menuntut agar putra mahkota (Pangeran Ratu) dibawa ke Batavia sebagai jaminan. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II menolak tuntutan tersebut. Pada tanggal 4 Juni 1819 Belanda mendatangkan bala bantuan dari Batavia, untuk memperkuat angkatan perangnya. Sultan memerintahkan agar memperkuat semua benteng pertahanan di kota Hulu, Kota Hilir dan benteng di belakang Istana. Seluruh rakyat diperintahkan untuk siap menghadapi Belanda.

Pada tanggal 12 Juni 1819, tiga orang pengawal Keraton tertembak oleh Belanda. Sejak itu pecahlah pertempuran antara rakyat Palembang dan Belanda, yang dipimpin oleh Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II. Belanda menembaki aim of suppressing public opposition especially at Muara Rawas. The Dutch accused Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II of inciting the public.

Muntinghe demanded that the crown prince (Prince Ratu) be brought to Botavia as a guarantee. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin 11 refused this demand. On June 4, 1819 the Dutch brought reinforcements from Batavia, to strengthten their troops. The Sultan ordered all defensive forts to be strengthened at Kota Hulu, Kota Hilir and the fort behind the palace. All of the people were ordered in ready position to fight the Dutch.

On June 12, 1819 three palace guards were shot by the Dutch. After that a battle broke out between the citizens of Palembang and the Dutch, which was led by Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II. The Dutch fired Fort Palembang from the warship Endrackt Van Ajax. Meanwhile the Dutch warship Oranje Nassau was hit by a

lienteng Palembang dari kapal perang Fundrucht Van Ajax. Sementara itu kapal perang Belanda Oranje Nassau terkena lienbakan meriam lalu terjebak ranjau yang dibuat oleh rakyat Palembang kemudian ditabrak dengan rakit api intingga terbakar dan tenggelam.

Akhirnya pasukan Belanda mengundurkan diti ke Batavia.

cannon then struck a mine made by the people of Palembang and finally was bumped into a burning raft so that it caught fire and sank. Eventually the Dutch troops retreated to Batavia.

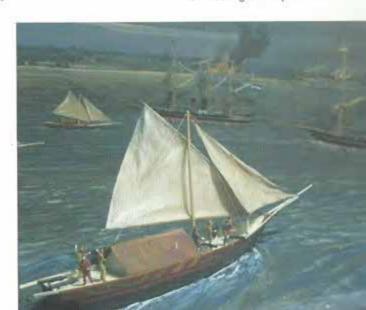
PERTEMPURAN DI MUARA KUMPEH (IAMBI), 1858

Pada tahun 1855 Thaha byailuddin diangkat menjadi Sultan ketiga Jambi dalam keadaan perang dengan Itelanda. Setelah pengangkatannya ia memaklumkan bahwa Jambi tidak mengakui perjanjian yang pemah dibuat pana pendahulunya.

BATTLE AT MUARA KUMPEH (JAMBI), 1858

When Thaha Syaifuddin became Sultan of Jambi in 1855, the Sultanate was in a state of war with the Dutch. After his accession he proclaimed that Jambi did not acknowledge any agreements which had been made by his predecessors.

On hearing of this pro-clamation



Ketika mendengar pernyataan ini Belanda mengancam akan memecat dan menangkap Sultan Thaha serta mengasingkannya ke Batavia. Sultan Thaha tidak menghiraukan ancaman tersebut bahkan sebaliknya mempersiapkan pasukannya menyerang Belanda.

Karena khawatir Sultan akan mengadakan perjanjian dengan Inggris, Belanda mengirimkan bala bantuan pasukannya ke Jambi, dan memberi ultimatum supaya dalam waktu 2 x 24 jam mengadakan perjanjian baru. Semua usaha untuk membujuk Sultan gagal. Pada tanggal 25 September 1858 pasukan Belanda pimpinan Mayor Van Langen dengan kekuatan 30 buah kapal dan 800 orang prajurit tiba di Muara Kumpeh, Jambi.

Sultan Thaha yang telah mempersiapkan pasukannya tetap pada pendiriannya, sehingga terjadi pertempuran selama dua hari dua malam. Dalam pertempuran itu kapal Belanda Houtman berhasil ditenggelamkan. Sementara Thaha kehilangan tiga orang panglimanya. Menyadari bahwa persenjataan Belanda lebih lengkap, secara diam-diam ia memerintahkan pasukannya untuk meninggalkan istana menuju Muara Tumbesi.

PERTEMPURAN BULELENG (BALI), 1846

Pada tahun 1844 di Pantai Sansit, Buleleng terdampar sebuah kapal Belanda, dan muatannya dirampas. Tindakan ini sesuai dengan ketentuan hak tawan karang yang berlaku di Bali. On hearing of this pro-clamation the Dutch threatened to unseat and to capture Sultan Thaha and exile him to Batavia. Sultan Thaha ignored this threat and on the contrary prepared his forces to attack the Dutch.

Because they were worried that the Sultan would make an agreement with the British, the Dutch sent reinforcement troops to Jambi, and gane an ultimatum that a new agreement be made within 48 hours. All of the efforts to persuade the Sultan failed. On September 25, 1858 the Dutch troops numbering 800 soldiers in 30 ships under the leadership of Major Van Langen arrived at Muara Kumpeh, Jambi.

Sultan Thaha who had prepared his troops stuck his principles so that a battle ensured which lasted two days and two nights. During the battle the Dutch ship Houtman was sunk, while Thaha lost three of his commanders. Realizing that the Dutch were better armed, he surreptitiously ordered his troops to leave that palace and withdraw to Muara Tembesi.

THE BATTLE OF BULELENG (BALI), 1846

In 1844 a Dutch ship ran aground at Sansit beach. Buleleng and its cargo was seized. This action was in accordance with the shipwreck salvage regulation in force in Bali. The Dutch Governor General J.J



Gubarnur Jenderal Belanda J.J. Roehusen memerintahkan Residen Besuki, J.F.P. Mayor untuk minta kembali barang-barang yang dirampas.

Patih Buleleng I Gusti Ketut
Jelantik, atas nama raja menolak
permintaan tersebut. Gubernur Jenderal
kembali menuntut bahkan disertai
ancaman bahwa apabila dalam waktu 3 x
24 jam tidak dijawab, maka Buleleng akan
diserang. Tuntutan kembali ditolak bahkan
Belanda ditantang kalau berani menyerang
Bali Utara.

Oleh karena semua tuntutannya ditalak, pada tanggal 27 Juni 1846 pasukan Belanda mendarat di pantai Buleleng di bawah pimpinan E.B. Van den Bosch. Ia mengeluarkan ultimatum, Buleleng akan diserang keesokan harinya apabila tidak memberi jawaban atas luntutan Belanda. Buleleng tetap pada sikap semula dan siap-siap menghadapi gempuran Belanda.

Governor General J.J Roehusen ordered the Resident of Besuki, J.F.P. Mayor request to return of the goods which were seized.

The Chief Minister of Buleleng, I
Gusti Ketut Jelantik, in the name of the King
refused this request. The Governor General
repeated his demand and even threatened
that if there was no reply within 72 hours
Buleleng would be attacked. This demand
was again refused and the Dutch were even
challenged when they dare to attack
nothern Bali.

Because all of their demands were rejected, the Dutch troops landed on the coast of Buleleng on June 27, 1846 under the leadership of E.B. Van den Bosch. He issued an ultimatum that Buleleng would be attacked the following day if no answer was given to the Dutch demands. Buleleng maintained its initial stand and prepared to face up the Dutch onslaught.

On June 28 the Dutch attacked

Tanggal 28 Juni Belanda
menyerang benteng Buleleng dan
berusaha memasuki benteng. Tembakan
senjata api dibalas dengan tusukan
pedang dan keris sehingga menimbulkan
korban di kedua belah pihak. Tercatat 70
orang serdadu Belanda 100 prajurit
Buleleng gugur. Siang harinya pukul 11:30
benteng Buleleng diduduki Belanda. Raja
dan keluarganya serta patih akhirnya
mundur ke Jagaraga untuk menghimpun
kekuatan bagu

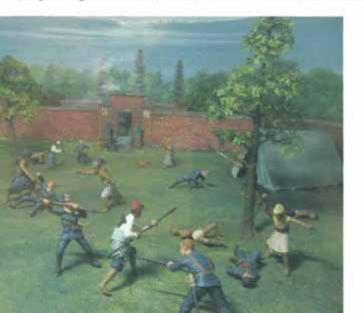
On June 28 the Dutch attacked and tried to enter the fort of Buleleng. Gunfire was returned with stabs by sword and keris so that lives were lost by both sides. 70 Dutch soldiers and 100 soldiers from Buleleng were killed. At 11.30 a.m. the fort was occupied by the Dutch and the king of Buleleng and his family as well as the chief minister eventually withdrew to Jagaraga to assemble new forces.

PERANG LOMBOK (NUSA TENGGARA BARAT), 1894

Pertikaian antar agama dan suku di Lombok pada abad ke-19 penyebab terjadinya perang antara suku Sasak yang beragama Islam dan raja Mataram penganut agama Hindu-Bali. Pada tahun

THE LOMBOK WAR (WEST NUSA TENGGARA), 1894

Inter religious and inter ethnic conflict in Lombok in the 19th century was the cause of war between the Sasak ethnic group which embraced Islam and the king of Mataram who was of the Balinese Hindu



1892 wang Sasak mengangkat senjata melawan raja Mataram. Pertikaian ini dimonkratkan oleh Belanda yang hermokrat menguasai Lombok. Belanda menguasai Lombok. Belanda menguakat menguasai penyebab terbulnya pertikaian karena dipengaruhi peteronya, Anak Agung Gede Ngurah terbungusam.

Untuk menguasai wilayah Inmbuk, pada tanggal 5 Juli 1894 Ilialanda mengirim suatu ekspedisi militer dingan kekuatan 2.500 orang dipimpin alah Janderal Mayor Van Ham dan wakilaya Kolonel Vetter. Setelah tiba di Ampenan pada tanggal 20 Agustus, Ilelanda langsung mengultimatum Raja Mataram supaya menyerah.

Rakyat Lombok yang beragama
Hindu Bali dan Islam bersatu menolak
ultimotum, dan sepakat menghadapi
Helanda. Pada tanggal 25 Agustus 1894
meraka menyerang konsentrasi pasukan
Helanda termasuk Kolonel Michiels.
Konsokan harinya ketika ekspedisi militer
dalam perjalanan dari Cakranegara
menoju Ampenan, sampai di desa
Karangjangkong, Jenderal Mayor Van Ham
herhasil ditembak mati oleh tentara
Lombok. Akibatnya pecah perang terbuka
selama 4 bulan.

Pada bulan September 1894
Ilelanda mendatangkan bantuan yang
dipimpin oleh Mayor Jenderal M. Segov
dan Kolonel J.J.K. de Moulin, Raja
Mataram berhasil ditangkap pada bulan
November 1894 dan kemudian diasingkan
Le Batavia.

religion, In 1892 the Sasak group took up arms against the king of Mataram. The Dutch who wanted to take control of Lombok took advantage of this conflict. The Dutch accused the king of causing the conflict because of the influence of his son, Anak Agung Gede Ngurah Karangasem.

On July 5, 1894 the Dutch sent a military expedition with a force of 2.500 men led by Major General Van Ham and his deputy Colonel Vetter to take control of the territory of Lombok. After arriving in Ampenan on August 20, the Dutch immediately issued an ultimatum to the king of Mataram to surrender.

The people of Lombok of both the Balinese Hindu and Islamic religions united to reject the ultimatum and agreed to fight the Dutch. On August 25, 1894 they attacked a concentration of Dutch troops from Cakranegara and succeeded in killing a number of Dutch soldiers including Colonel Michiels. The following day when the military expedition was on the way from Cakranegara to Ampenan, when they reached the village of Karangjangkong Major General Van Hamwas shot dead by the Lombok army. As a result open war broke out and lasted for 4 months.

In September 1894 the Dutrch brought in reinforcements led by Major General M.Segov and Colonel J.J.K De Moulin. The king of Mataram was captured in 1894 and later exiled to Batavia.

Koleksi Lain Other Collection

Di samping fragmen dan dioruma, Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia mamainerkan pula beberapa koleksi lain tebagai pendukungnya yang terdiri dari

PANJI-PANJI

Panji-panji yang dipakai pada 1001 perang melawan penjajah maupun Upacara-upacara tertentu, yaitu

PANJI ACEH

Panji Aceh/bendera Aceh disebut juga Alam Cap Peudeung (bahasa daerah), berwarna dasar merah darah, dengan gambar hiasan putih. Panji Yang berwarna dasar merah dipergunakan pada saat aman dipergunakan panji berwarna dasar hijau. Panji/bendera Aceh tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman Sultan Iskandar Muda (naik takhta tahun 1606) maupun oleh pejuang-pejuang Aceh dalam mengusir penjajah, sekitar abad XVI/XVII

Beside the diorama and fragmen, Indonesia Military Heroes Museum also exhibit some other collections as proponent, consist of

BANNERS

Banners, that used isn the period of war against colonizer as well as specific ceremonies, that are:

BANNER OF ACEH

The banner/flag of Aceh is called in the regional language Alam Cap Peudeung. Its background colour is blood red, with a picture of a sword with moon and star in white. The red background coloured banner was used in war, but in times of peace a green background was used. This banner/flag of Aceh was used in the period of Sultan Iskandar Muda (ascended the throne in + 1606) as well as by Acehnese freedom fighters in driving out the colonial powers in about the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.



PANJI CIREBON

Panji/bendera Cirebon berwarna dasar hijau dan di tengahnya terdapat gambar kaligrafi huruf Arab berbentuk macan yang disebut "Macan Ali" dengan berwarna kuning emas.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman Cirebon di bawah Kerajaan Demak sekitar abad XVI.

BANNER OF CIREBON

The banner flag of Cirebon has a green background and in the centre of which is Arabic calligraphy in the shape of a tiger which is called "Mayan Ali" coloured yellow gold.

It was used at the period when Cirebon was under the Kingdom of Demak, in about the sixteenth century.



PANJI SURAKARTA

Panji/bendera Surakarta terbagi dalam tiga bagian yang sama, berwarna merah, putih dan merah. Panji itu dipergunakan pada zaman sebelum Paku Buwono X, sekitar abad XVIII

BANNER OF SURAKARTA

The banner/flag of Surakarta is divided into three equal parts, coloured red, white and red. It was used before the period of Paku Buwono X in about th eighteenth century.



PANJI MATARAM/YOGJAKARTA

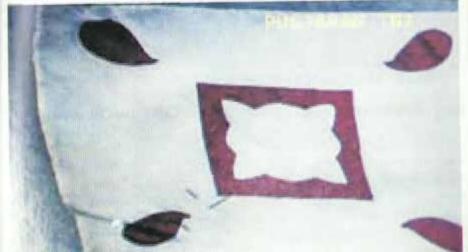
Panji/bendera Yogjakarta mempunyai warna dasar putih, sedangkan di pojok dan tengahnya terdapat gambar berwarna merah.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada masa sebelum kemerdekaan dan pada masa sekarang panji dipergunakan hanya dalam upacara-upacara tertentu

BANNER OF MATARAM/YOGJAKARTA

The banner/flag of Yogjakarta has a white background with a picture in the corner with in the red centre.

It was used before the independence and is now used only in certain ceremonies.



PANJI TERNATE

Panji/bendera kebesaran Kerajaan Ternate mempunyai warna dasar kuning. Pada bagian pinggir panji berwarna merah dan di tengahnya terdapat gambar burung garuda berkepala dua (Goheba Na Dapolo Romodidi) yang terbuat dari logam.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman Sultan Baabullah (tahun 1575).

BANNER OF TERNATE

The ceremonial baner/flag of the kingdom of Ternate has a yellow background, with red edging, and in the centre there is a picture of a two headed eagle (Goheba Na Dapolo Romodidi), which is made of metal.

It was used in the period of Sultan Baabullah (1575).



PANJI TONDANO/MINAHASA

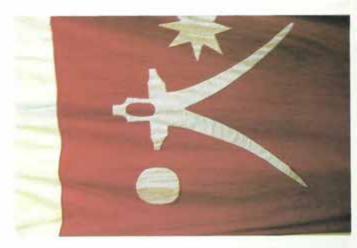
Panji/bendera Tondano mempunyai warna dasar merah, di tengahtengahnya terdapat gambar burung Mangini (burung hantu) yang berwarna hitam.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman perang Minahasa di Tondano tahun 1809

BANNER OF TONDANO/MINAHASA

The banner/flag of Tondano has a red background, with a picture of a Mangini bird (owl) in black in the centre.

It was used in the period of the Minahasa was in Tondano (1809).



MANJI SISINGAMANGARAJA / PANJI IIATAK

Panji/bendera Batak mempunyai muna dasar merah dengan gambar dua mulang bertangkai satu. Pada sisi kiri dan Mil kanannya terdapat gambar bulan dan matahari yang berwarna putih. Posisi panji vertikal.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman Si Singamangaraja XII tahun 1878.

BANNER OF SISINGAMANGARAJA/ BATAK BANNER

The Batak banner/flag has a red background with a picture of two swords with one hit. On the left side there are a picture of the moon and sun on the right side in white. The banner position in vertical.

It was used in the period of Sisingamangaraja XII (1878)



PANJI RADIN INTEN/LAMPUNG

Panji/bendera Lampung mempunyai warna dasar hijau dan di tengah-tengah bendera bertuliskan huruf Arab "Allahu Akbar" berwarna kuning emas.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman Radin Inten sekitar tahun 1856.



The banner/flag of Lampung has a green background, in the center in yellow gold is written "Allahu Akbar" is Arabic letter.

It was used in the period of Radin Inten, around 1856.



MINIATUR BENTENG

Miniatur benteng yang dipamerkan di Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia menggambarkan tempat pertahanan rakyat melawan Belanda pada abad 19, yaitu

BENTENG INDRA PATRA

Benteng ini berhasil direbut dari tangan Portugis oleh rakyat Aceh di bawah pimpinan Darmawangsa Tun Pangkat atau Perkasa Alam yang kemudian terkenal dengan nama Iskandar Muda pada tahun 1606.

FORTS MINIATURE

Miniature of forts display in the Indonesian Soldier Museum illustrate the stronghold places of Indonesian people against the Dutch in the 19th century, that are

FORT INDRA PATRA

This fort was seized from the Portuguese by the Acehnese in 1606 under the leadership of Darmawangsa Tun Pangkat or Perkasa Alam who was later known by the name Iskandar Muda.

BENTENG BATAVIA

Benteng Ini pernah diserang oleh Julian Agung dari Mataram pada tahun 1628 dan 1629.

BATAVIA FORT

This fort was attacked by Sultan Agung of Mataram 1n 1628 and 1629.



BENTENG WUNGPANDANG

Benteng ini berhasil dipertahankan oleh rakyat Sulawesi Selatan di bawah pimpinan Sultan Hosanuddin pada tahun 1667

WUNGPANDANG FORT

This fort was successfully defended by the people of South Sulawesi under the leadership of Sultan Hasanuddin in 1667



GOA SELARONG

Goa ini terletak di Yogjakarta, tempat markas Komando Pangeran Diponegoro dalam melawan Belanda tahun 1825-1830

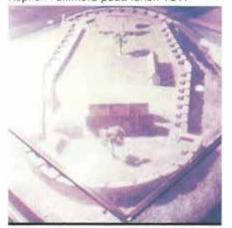


This cave is located in Yogjakum and was the headquarters of Prince Diponegoro in opposing the Dutch from 1825-1830



BENTENG SAPARUA (DUURSTEDE)

Benteng Belanda ini pernah direbut dan diduduki oleh rakyat Saparua di bawah pimpinan Thomas Matulesi atau Kapitan Pattimura pada tahun 1817



SAPARUA (DUURSTEDE) FORT

This Dutch fort was seized and occupied by the people of Saparua under the leadership of Thomas Matulesi or Kapitan Pattimura in 1817.

HATON KARTUSURO

Keraton ini merupakan tempat Juluhanan Untung Suropati dalam Juluhadapi Belanda pada tahun 1686

KARTOSURO PALACE

This palace was the stronghold of Untung Suropati in facing up the Dutch in 1686.

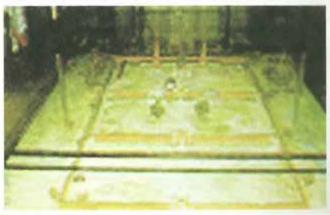


PURA MERU

Pura ini berada di pulau Lombok dan disini pernah terjadi pertempuran antara rakyat Lombok dan Belanda. Dalam pertempuran ini Jenderal Van Ham lertembak mati pada tahun 1894.

MERU TEMPLE

This temple is on the island of Lombok, and was the site of a battle between the people of Lombok and the Dutch. General Van Ham was shot dead in this battle in 1894.



BENTENG INDRA PUR

Benteng ini berwujud Masjid sebagai pertahanan rakyat Aceh ketika melawan Belanda pado tahun 1881.

INDRA PURI FORT

This fort in the form of a mosque and was a stronghold of the Acehnese people when they opposed the Dutch in 1881.



GELAR FORMASI TEMPUR

Koleksi lainnya adalah gelar formasi tempur dalam berbagai bentuk seperti

CAKRA WYUHA DAN SUCIMUKA WYUHA

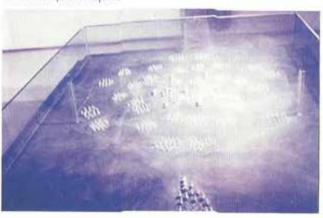
Formasi tempur yang berbentuk Bunga Seroja dan formasi tempur yang berbentuk jarum tajam.

BATTLE FORMATIONS

Other collections are battle formations, in various of shape, for example

PADMA WYUHA AND SUCIMUKA WYUHA

These are battle formation in the form of a lotus flower and sharp needles.



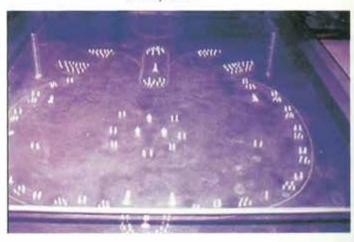
MANAMATTA WYUHA

month.

Formasi tempur yang berbentuk

GAJATAWA WYUHA

A battle formation in the shape of an elephant.

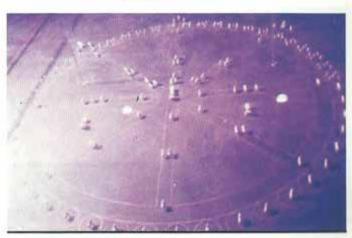


CAKRA WYUHA

Formasi tempur yang berbentuk cakram/cakra.

CAKRA WYUHA

A battle formation in the shape of a disk.



MAKARA WYUHA

Formasi tempur berbentuk udang/makara dan sering disebut formasi capit udang.



A battle formation in the shape a prawn/makara and often called the prawn chopstick formation.

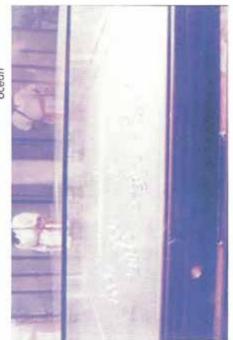


WUKIR SAGARA WYUHA

Formasi tempur yang merupakan perpaduan bentuk bukit dan samudra.

WUKIR SAGARA WYUHA

A battle formation which is a combination of the shape of hill and the ocean

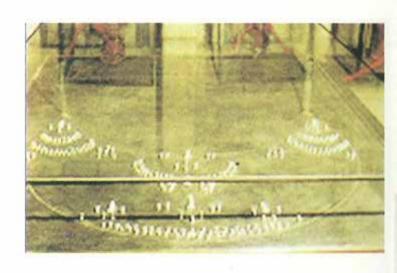


MIDHACANDRA WYUHA

Formasi tempur yang berbentuk

ARDHACANDRA WYUHA

A bottle formation in the shape of a crescent moon.

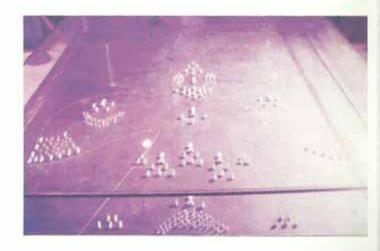


GARUDA WYUHA

Formasi tempur berbentuk burung Garuda.

GARUDA WYUHA

A battle formation in the shape of Garuda (Mythical Bird).



WAJHRATIKSHNA WYUHA

Formasi tempur yang berbentuk petir tajam.

WAJHRATIKSHNA WYUHA

A battle formation in the shape of a "sharp" thunderbolt.



BONEKA PERAGA PAKAIAN PRAJURIT TRADISIONAL MANNEQUINS OF TRADITIONAL SOLDIERS DRESS

Tilleksi lainnya adalah boneka peraga pakaian prajurit tradisional seperti:

Wher displays are mannequins of traditional soldier dress among others:



Boneka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Sriwijaya Mannequin soldier dress of Sriwijaya



Boneka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Demak Mannequin soldier dress of Demak



Boneka Peraga Pakaian prajurit La Pallawangu (Topace'do)

Mannequin of La Pallawangu (Topace'do) soldier dress



Boneka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Minahasa/Tondano

Mannequin of Minahasa/Tondano soldier dress



Honeka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Palembang (Sultan Badarudin II)

Mannequin of Palembang (Sultan Badarudin II) soldier dress



Boneka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Sultan Thaha (Jambi)

Mannequin of Sultan Thaha (Jambi) soldier dress



Boneka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Buleleng (Bali)

Mannequin of Buleleng (Bali) soldier dress



Boneka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Lombok Mannequin of Lombok soldier dress

Di Museum Keprajuritan
Infonesia terdapat pula koleksi meriam
ihad XV-XVIII, buatan negara-negara
fropa maupun buatan kerajaan lokal di
indonesia, serta meriam yang berasal dari
mman VOC dan Mataram. Beberapa
Iliantaranya adalah:

CANNONS

In the Indonesian Military
Museum we can also find replicas from the
15th to the 19th centuries, made in
European countries as well as from
Indonesian local kingdom and the cannons
of the VOC and the Mataram period. Some
of the cannons are:

Meriam abad XV (buatan Spanyol) p 150 cm

15th Century cannon (made in Spain) L: 150 cm



Meriam abad XVII (buatan Portugis) P 126 cm

17th Century cannon (made in Portugal) L 126 cm





Meriam abod XVIII (berasal dari zaman VOC) P: 120 cm 1811

18th Century cannon (from the VOC period) L: 120 cm



Meriam abod XIX (berasal dari Mataram Yogjakarta Hadiningrat) P: 178 cm

19th Century cannon (from Mataram Yogjakarta Hadiningrat) L: 178 cm

Patung Pahlawan Statues of Heroes

Patung pahlawan Nasional dan likih tokoh abad XIII sampai abad XIX inng dipamerkan di Museum Keprajuritan lidanesia berjumlah 23 buah. Patung-lidung itu diletakkan secara rapih di lidanian bagaian dalam museum mungelilingi panggung terbuka.

Adapun data-data teknis patung

Ukuran Patung : 1 ¼ kali tubuh manusia

Millian Patung ; Perunggu

llmat : 650 kg Läma pembuatan : lima bulan There are 23 statues of national heroes and prominent figures from the 13th to the 19th centuries in the Indonesian Military Museum. The statues are placed at regular intervals in the courtyard of the museum surrounding the open stage.

Technical data concerning the

statues is as follows:

Size: 1 1/4 times human size

Material : bronze Weight : 650 kg

Duration of production: five months

GAIAH MADA (.....-1364)

Gajah Mada diangkat menjadi Patih Majapahit tahun 1331, masa pemerintahan Tribuwanattunggadewi yang berkuasa dari tahun 1328-1350. Setelah Tribuwanattunggadewi meninggal, ia mendampingi raja Hayam Wuruk dan membawa kerajaan Majapahit ke puncak kebesarannya.

Gajah mada bercita-cita
mengadakan perluasan wilayah dan
kekuasaan Majapahit sampai ke luar
Jawa. Untuk itu ia mengucapkan sumpah
yang dikenal dengan "Sumpah Palapa",
bahwa ia tidak akan makan buah Palapa
sebelum seluruh Nusantara takluk di
bawah Majapahit. Untuk melaksanakan
sumpahnya ia menaklukkan satu demi satu
daerah-daerah yang belum bernaung di
bawah kerajaan Majapahit. Gajah Mada
meninggal dunia pada tahun 1364.

GAIAH MADA (.....-1364)

Gajah mada was appointed as
Chief Minister of Majapahit in 1331, during
the period of Tribuwanattunggadewi who
ruled from 1328 to 1350. After
Tribuwanattunggadewi died, he served king
Hayam Wuruk and brought the kingdom of
Majapahit to the pinnacle of its greatness.

Gajah Mada had the ambition of expanding the territory and power of Majapahit outside of Java. Thus he took an oath which is known as "Sumpah Palapa", that he would not eat the palala fruit before the whole of the Indonesian archipelago was subjugated by Majapahit. In order to fulfil his oath one by one he subjugated regions which were not yet under the control of the kingdom of Majapahit. Gajah Mada died in 1364



NALA (+ ABAD 14)

Nala atau Laksamana Nala adalah seorang tokoh Angkatan Laut Majapahit yang merupakan tangan kanan Patih Majapahit Gajah Mada dalam mewujudkan Sumpah Palapa. Gelar yang disandangnya adalah Jaladhimantri yaitu perwira yang mengurus segala kegiatan yang menyangkut masalah angkatan laut di lingkungan kerajaan Majapahit.

Pada tahun 1334 ia meminpin armada Majapahit menaklukan Bali, tahun 1350 menaklukkan Pasai kemudian Dompu. Tahun 1337 berhasil menaklukkan Sriwijaya dan Tumasik (Singapura). Selanjutnya ia ditugasi mengadakan perluasan wilayah ke Indonesia Timur sampai kerajaan Majapahit berhasil menguasai seluruh Nusantara.



NALA (+ 14TH CENTURY)

Nala or Admiral Nala was a prominent figure in the Majapahit Navy who was the right man to Chief Minister Gajah Mada, realizing the objectives of the "Sumpah Palapa".

His title was Jaladhimantri, i.e. the officer who looks after all activities concerning sea transporta-tion in the ares of the kingdom of Majapahit.

In 1334 he led the Majapahit armada in subjugating Bali, and in 1350 he subjugating Pasai then Dompu. In 1337 he succeeded in subjugating Sriwijaya and Tumasik (Singapore). Then he was given the task of extended the territory of Eastern Indonesia until the kingdom of Majapahit succeeded in controlling the whole of the Majapahit archipelago.

MULTAN AGUNG HANYOKROKUSUMO (1891-1645)

Sultan Agung Hanyokrokusumo,
nama kecilnya Raden Mas Rangsang,
dilahirkan pada tahun 1591. Sebagai raja
Mataram yang dinobatkan pada tahun
1613 ia berhasil mempersatukan hampir
teluruh pulau Jawa. Kedudukan Belanda
di Batavia (Jakarta) merupakan ancaman
lerhadap kemerdekaan Mataram. Pada
tahun 1628 Sultan Agung mengerahkan
pasukannya untuk menyerang dan
mengusir Belanda dari Batavia, akan tetapi
gagal. Serangan kedua pada tahun 1629
juga gagal sebab Belanda berhasil
menghancurkan gudang-gudang
perbekalan pasukan Mataram.

Sultan Agung meninggal dunia pada tahun 1645. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



SULTAN AGUNG HANYOKROKUSUMO (1591-1645)

Sultan Agung Hanyokrokusumo, whose childhood name was Raden Mas Rangsang, was born in 1591. after being crowned as king of Mataram in 1613, he succeeded in uniting almost the whole of the island of Java. The position of the Dutch in Batavia (Jakarta) was a threat to the independence of Mataram. In 1628 Sultan Agung mobilized his forces to attack and expel the Dutch from Batavia, however they met with failure. The second attack in 1629 also failed because the Dutch were able to destroy the warehouses containing the supplies of the Mataram forces.

Sultan Agung died in 1645. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has naminated him as a National Hero.

SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA (1631-1683)

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa dilahirkan pada tahun 1631. Sebagai Raja Banten, ia berusaha mencegah usaha Belanda meluaskan kekuasaannya ke wilayah Banten. Pasukan Banten diperintahkannya menyerang kedudukan Belanda di Batavia (Jakarta) dan mencegah kapal Belanda berlayar di perairan Banten. Pada tahun 1682 pecah pertempuran besar-besaran. Pasukan Banten terdesak. Sultan Ageng berusaha membangun pertahanan di pedalaman Bogor, akan tetapi ia tertangkap dan dipenjarakan di Jakarta.

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa meninggal dunia dalam penjara pada tahun 1683. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA (1631-1683)

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa was born in 1631. As king of Banten, he tried to prevent the efforts of the Dutch to expand their sphere of influence into the territory of Banten. He ordered the Banten troops to attack the position of the Dutch in Batavia(Jakarta) and prevented Dutch ships from sailing in Banten water. A largescale battle broke out in 1682, and the Banten forces came under pressure. Sultan Ageng tried to build defences in the interior around Bogor, however he was captured and imprisoned in Jakarta.

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa died in prison in 1683. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

11631-1670)

Sultan Hasanuddin dilahirkan pinda tahun 1631 dan pada tahun 1655 ilinaliitkan sebagai Raja Gowa (Sulawesi fielatan), la menentana usaha monopoli pendagangan Belanda di Indonesia Bagian Timur. Serangan Belanda terhadap Henteng Somba Opu pada tahun 1666 limbosil digagalkannya. Pada tahun 1667 Helanda melancarkan serangan besarbeseron, Sultan Hasanuddin bertahan mali-matian, tetapi akhirnya terpaksa menandatangani Perjanjian Bungaya. Pertempuran berkobar kembali pada tahun 1668. Barulah pada bulan Juni 1669 Belanda berhasil menguasai Kerajaan Gowa.

Sultan Hasanuddin meninggal dunia pada tahun 1670. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional.



SULTAN HASANUDDIN (1631-1670)

Sultan Hasanuddin was born in 1631 and in 1655 was crowned as king of Gowa (South Sulawesi). He opposed the Dutch effort to monopolize trade in the eastern part of Indonesia. He successfully failed a Dutch attack on Fort Somba Opu in 1666. The following year the Dutch launched a largescale attack. Sultan Hasanuddin held out valiantly, but was finally forced to sign the Bungaya Pact. Fighting broke out again in 1668. Only in June 1669 did the Dutch succeeded in winning control over the kingdom of Gowa.

Sultan Hasanuddin died in 1670. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

Untung Surapati (+ 1660-1706)

Untung Surapati diperkirakan lahir pada tahun 1660. Keluarganya, bangasawan Bali, terbunuh dalam peperangan dan ia dijual sebagai budak. Beberapa waktu lamanya ia memasuki dinas tentara Belanda, tetapi kemudian berbalik menentang Belanda.

Dalam pertempuran di Kartasura bulan Februari 1686, ia berhasil menghancurkan pasukan Belanda. Sesudah itu ia mendirikan pemerintahan di Pasuruan, Jawa Timur. Pada tahun 1704 Belanda menyerang Pasuruan dan pada tahun 1706 pertahanan terakhir Untung Surapati, benteng Darma, jatuh ke tangan Belanda.

Untung Surapati gugur dalam pertempuran di benteng Darma. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional.



Untung Surapati (+ 1660-1706)

Untung Surapati is thought to have been born in 1660. His family, who were Balinese mobility, were killed in a war and he was sold as a slave. For some time he entered Dutch military service, but later he opposed the Dutch.

In a battle at Kartasuro in
February 1686, he succeeded in crushing
the Dutch forces. After that he established a
government at Pasuruan, East Java. In
1704 the Dutch attacked Pasuruan and in
1706 Untung Surapati's final defensive
positiori, Fort Darma, felt to the Dutch.

Untung Surapati was killed in the battle at Fort Darma. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

Haji Prawitasari lahir di daerah Impang (Cianjur Selatan) pada tahun 1687, dari lingkungan keluarga santri rung taat menjalankan ajaran agama Mam. Kemudian dikenal sebagai seorang ulama, yang dikalangan muridnya dikenal sebaggi Raden Alit, la tidak pernah mengakui kekuasaan kompeni Belanda, yang mewajibkan penduduk bekerja rodi (kerja paksa). Jiwanya tergerak untuk membela penduduk yang beserta para pengikutnya yang setia mengangkat seniata melawan tindak ketidakadilan.

Perlawanan terhadap Kompeni Belanda dilakukan dengan taktik gerilya yang dimulai dari tempat kelahirannya Jampana, Bogor, Tangerana kemudian meluas ke daerah Priangan Timur dan

Banyumas.

Haji Prawitasari (1687-1707)

Haji Prawitasari was born in the region of Jampana (South Cianjur) to a family who were strict adherents to the Islamic religion. He was later known as a religious teacher, who was known amongs his students as Raden Alit. He never acknowledged the authory of the Dutch vOC, which obliged the inhabitants to perform forced labour. He was moved to defend the people who were being oppressed. Together with his faithful followers he took up arms to oppose injustice.

His opposition to the VOC was carried out using guerilla tactics starting from his birth place Jampang to Bogor, Tangerang and later spread to place the East Priangan region and Banyumas.

NYI AGENG SERANG (1752-1826)

Nyi Ageng Serang dilahirkan pada tahun 1752. Ayahnya Panembahan Notoprojo ikut berjuang bersama Pangeran Mangkubumi melawan Belanda. Setelah Kadipaten Serang diduduki Belanda, Nyi Ageng Serang dibawa oleh Sultan Hamengku Buwono II ke Yogjakarta. Bersama cucunya Raden Mas Papak, ia bergabung dengan pasukan Pangeran Diponegoro. Berkali-kali pasukan Nyi Ageng Serang berhasil menghancurkan pasukan Belanda, antara lain dalam pertempuran di Panawangan pada tahun 1826.

Nyi Ageng Serang meninggal dunia pada tahun 1828. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai

Pahlawan Nasional.



NYI AGENG SERANG (1752-1826)

Nyi Ageng Serang was born in 1752. Her father Panembahan Notoprojo fought together with Prince Mangkubumi against the Dutch. After the official residence of the Regent of Serang was occupied by the Dutch, Nyi Ageng Serang was taken to Yogjakarta by Sultan Hamengku Buwono II. Together with her grandson Raden Mas Papak, she joined the forces of Prince Diponegor. Nyi Ageng Serang's troops succeeded in crushing the Dutch forces at Panawangan in 1826.

Nyi Ageng Serang died in 1828. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised her services and has nominated her as a National Heroine.

BAGUS RANGIN (1761-1812)

Bagus Rangin lahir di Majalengka pada tahun 1761. Kemudian Ia mengabdikan diri di Kepatihan Majalengka. Karena mampu melaksanakan tugasnya dengan baik, ia diangkat menjadi senopati di Jati Tujuh, Majalengka.

Penyewaan tanah milik
kesultanan Cirebon oleh para pengusaha
perkebunan bangsa Belanda telah
menimbulkan kesengsaraan dan
kemelaratan rakyat. Para penyewa
mewajibkan rakyat untuk bekerja di
perkebunan sehingga mereka tidak
memiliki cukup waktu dan tenaga untuk
mengerjakan tanah miliknya sendiri.

Melihat penderitaan rakyat, hati Bagus Rangin tergerak memberontak terhadap ketidakadilan. Ia bersama pengikutnya berjuang membela rakyat.



BAGUS RANGIN (1761-1812)

Bagus Rangin was born in Majalengka in 1761. He later served in the vice regency of Majalengka. Because he was able to carry out his duties well, he was appointed as cosmander in chief in Jati Tujuh, Majalengka.

The renting of land belonging to the sultanate of Cirebon by Dutch plantation entrepreneurs had given rise to misery and poverty among the populace. The lessees obliged the people of work in the plantations so that they did not have enough time and energy to work their own land.

Seeing the suffering of the people, Bagus. Rangin was moved to revolt against this injustice. Together with his followers he fought against the Dutch to defend the people.

SULTAN MAHMUD BADARUDDIN II (1767-1852)

Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II dilahirkan pada tahun 1767 dan dinobatkan sebagai Sultan Palembang pada tahun 1803. Pada waktu Inggris menguasai Indonesia (1811-1816). Badaruddin II menolak kekuasaan Inggris atas Palembang, Setelah Inggris meninggalkan Indonesia, Sultan Badariddin II menentang usaha Belanda untuk kembali menguasai Palembang. Dua kali serangan Belanda selama tahun 1819 berhasil digagalkannya, Barulah dalam pertempuran bulan Juni 1821 pasukan Belanda berhasil merebut istana. Sultan Badaruddin II ditangkap dan dibuana ke Ternate.

Sultan Badaruddin II meninggal dunia di tempat pembuangan pada tanggal 26 November 1852, Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional.



SULTAN MAHMUD BADARUDDIN II (1767-1852)

Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II was born in 1767 and installed as Sultan of Palembang in 1803. During the period that the British were in power in Indonesia (1811-1816). Badaruddin II rejected British authority over Palembang. After the British left Indonesia, Sultan Badaruddin II opposed the effort of the Dutch to take control over Palembang again. He successfully foiled Dutch attacks twice during 1819. Eventually in a battle in June 1821 Dutch troops managed to seize the palace. Sultan Badaruddin II was captured and exiled to Ternate.

Sultan Badaruddin II died in exile on November 26, 1852. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

TUANKU IMAM BONJOL (1772-1864)

Tuanku Imam Bonjol dilahirkan pada tahun 1772. Sejak tahun 1821 ia memimpin kaum Paderi berjuang menentang kekuasaan Belanda di Sumatera Barat. Pada tahun 1824 dilandatangani perjanjian damai, namun perjanjian itu dilanggar oleh Belanda. Bulan September 1832 Bonjol diduduki Belanda, tetapi dalam bulan Januari 1833 direbut kembali oleh kaum Paderi. Selama liga tahun (1834-1837) Belanda mengepung benteng Bonjol. Pada bulan Agustus 1837 benteng itu dapat mereka kuasai.

Iman Bonjol ditangkap pada bulan Oktober 1837 dan dihukum buang, Mula-mula ke Cianjur, kemudian dipindahkan ke Ambon dan akhirnya ke Manado. Ia meninggal dunia pada langgal 6 November 1864. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional.



TUANKU IMAM BONJOL (1772-1864)

Tuanku Imam Bonjol was born
1772. Since 1821 he led the Paderi revolt
against Dutch control in West Sumatera. A
peace agreement was signed in 1824, but
this agreement was broken by the Dutch in
September 1832 and Bonjol was occupied
by the Dutch, but was regained by the
Paderis in Januari 1833. For three years
(1834-1837) the Dutch surrounded Fort
Bonjol. They were able to take control of
the fort in August 1837.

Imam Bonjol was captured in
October 1837 and was exiled. First to
Cianjur, and then was moved to Ambon
and finally to Manado. He died on
November 6, 1864. The government of the
Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised
his services and has nominated him as a
National Hero.

THOMAS MATULESSY (KAPITAN PATTIMURA) 1783-1817

Thomas Matulessy (Kapitan
Pattimura) dilahirkan pada tahun 1783. Ia
memimpin rakyat Saparua mengangkat
senjata melawan Belanda pada tanggal 16
Mei 1817 dan berhasil merebut benteng
Duurstede. Pasukan Belanda yang
mencoba merebut kembali benteng
tersebut mendarat di Waisisil, berhasil
dihancurkan. Pada tanggal 3 Agustus
1817 Benteng Duurstede direbut kembali
oleh Belanda. Pattimura melanjutkan
perlawanan di tempat lain. Ia dan
beberapa temannya tertangkap karena
pengkhianatan.

Kapitan Pattimura dijatuhi hukuman mati pada tanggal 16 Desember 1817. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



THOMAS MATULESSY (KAPITAN PATTIMURA) 1783-1817

Thomas Matulessy (Kapitan Pattimura) was born in 1783. He led the people of Saparua taking up arms against the Dutch on May 16, 1817 and succeeded in seizing Fort Duurstede. The Dutch troops which tried to regain the fort landed at Waisisil, and were routed. On August 3, 1817 Fort Duurstede was won back by the Dutch. Pattimura was won back by the Dutch. Pattimura continued his struggle at another place. He and several of his friends were captured due a traitor.

Kapitan Pattimura was executed on December 15, 1817. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

MANGERAN DIPONEGORO (1785-1855)

Pangeran Diponegoro, putera Sultan Hamenaku Buwono III, dilahirkan pada tahun 1785, la menentang campur tanuan Belanda dalam masalah intern Kerajaan Yogyakarta. Belanda berusaha menyingkirkannya. Pada tanggal 20 Juni 1825 kediaman Diponegoro di Tegalrejo diserang Belanda. Peristiwa ini merupakan awal perang yang berkobar selama lima tahun, Sekalipun beberapa orang pengikutnya menghentikan perlawanan, akan tetapi ia tidak bersedia menyerah. Pada bulan Maret 1830 Diponegoro diundana ke Magelang untuk berunding dengan Belanda. Ternyata ia terperangkap dan ditanakap. Kemudian ia dihukum huang ke Manado, terakhir ke Makasar.

Pangeran Diponegoro meninggal dunia pada tanggal 8 Januari 1855 di Makasar (Ujung Pandang). Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



MARTHA KHRISTINA TIAHAHU (1800-1818)

Martha Khristina Tiahahu dilahirkan pada tahun 1800. Ketika Pattimura mencetuskan perlawanan terhadap Belanda di Saparua pada tahun 1817, penduduk Nusa Laut di bawah pimpinan Paulus Tiahahu, ayah Khristina Tiahahu. Ia mendampingi ayahnya dalam pertempuran sampai ayahnya tertangkap dan dijatuhi hukuman gantung. Bersama pejuang-pejuang lain, ia menyingkir ke pedalaman untuk melanjutkan perjuangan. Akan tetapi ia pun tertangkap dan dibuang ke pulau Jawa.

Martha Khristina Tiahahu meninggal dunia di atas kapal yang membawanya ke Jawa pada tanggal 1 Januari 1818. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



MARTHA KHRISTINA TIAHAHU (1800-1818)

Martha Khristina Tiahahu was born in 1800. When Pattimura initiated opposition to the Dutch in Saparua in 1817, the inhabitants of Nusa Laut also fought against the Dutch under the leadership of Paulus Tiahahu (the father of Martha Khristina Tiahahu). Martha Khristina Tiahahu accompanied her father in battle until her father was captured and hanged. Together with other freedom fighters she withdrew to the interior to continue the struggle. However she was also captured and exiled to Java.

Martha Khristina Tiahahu on the ship taking her to Java on January 1, 1818. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised her services and has nominated her as a National Heroine.

PAKU BUWONO VI (1807-1849)

Paku Buwono VI dilahirkan pada talian 1807 dan dinobatkan sebagai Susuhunan Surakarta pada tahun 1823. Sekali pun Kerajaan Surakarta berada di bawah pengawasan Belanda, Paku Buwono VI berusaha untuk tidak mengikuti pennua keinginan Belanda. Pada bulan Mei 1830 Belanda memaksanya untuk menyerahkan daerah Banyumas dan Bagelen, Paku Buwono VI menolak dan dalam keadaan tertekan, tanggal 6 Juni 1830 ia meninggalkan keraton menuju Imogiri. la ditangkap oleh Belanda karena dianggap memberontak. Pada tanggal 14 Juni 1830 dengan paksa ia diturunkan dari takhta dan dibuang ke Ambon.

Paku Buwano VI meninggal dunia di Amban tahun 1849. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



PAKU BUWONO VI (1807-1849)

Paku Buwono VI was born in 1807 and was installed as Susuhunan or ruler of Surakarta in 1823. Even though the kingdom of Surakarta was under the supervision of the Dutch, Paku Buwono VI tried not to follow all of the wishes of the Dutch. The Dutch forced him to hand over the regions of Banyumas and Bagelen. Paku Buwono VI refused and under pressure, on June 6, 1830, he left the palace for Imagiri. He was captured by the Dutch as he was forcibly removed from the throne and exile to Ambon.

Paku Buwono VI died in Ambon in 1849. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

PANGERAN ANTASAR I (1809-1862)

Pangeran Antasari dilahirkan pada tahun 1809. Ia menentang campur tangan Belanda dalam urusan kerajaan Banjar. Ketika Belanda mengangkat Pangeran Tamjid yang pro Belanda sebagai Sultan Banjar tahun 1857, Antasari mengarganisasi perlawanan.

Pada 28 April 1859
pasukan Antasari menyerang benteng
Belanda di Pengaron, yang segera diikuti
oleh perlawanan di berbagai tempat di
Kalimantan Selatan. Bulan Oktober 1862
ia berusaha untuk melancarkan serangan
besar-besaran, namun sebelum terlaksana
ia meninggal dunia akibat terserang
wabah cacar,

Pangeran Antasari meninggal dunia pada 11 Oktober 1862. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasajasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



PANGERAN ANTASARI (1809-1862)

Prince Antasari was born in 1809. He opposed Dutch involvement in affairs of the kingdom of Banjar. When the Dutch appointed Prince Tamjid who was pro Dutch as Sultan of Banjar in 1857, Antasari organized resistance.

On April 28, 1859, Antasari's troops attacked the Dutch fort at Perangon, which was quickly followed by fighting at several places in South Kalimantan. In October 1862 he tried, however before it occurred he died of smallpox.

Prince Antasari died on October 11, 1862. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

NULTAN THAHA SYAIFUDDIN (1836-1904)

Sultan Thaha Syaifuddin dilahirkan pada tahun 1836. Setelah dinabatkan sebagai Sultan Jambi, ia mambatalkan semua perjanjian yang dibuat sultan-sultan terdahulu dengan Holanda. Bulan September 1858 Belanda menyerang Jambi dan merebut istana. Sultan Thaha Syaifuddin melanjutkan perlawanan di pedalaman selama lebih dari 40 tahun. Pada tahun 1904 pertahanan Sultan Thaha di Sungai Aro diserang Belanda, akan tetapi ia berhasil meloloskan diri. Perlawanan rakyat Jambi baru berakhir pada tahun 1904.

Sultan Thaha meninggal dunia pada 24 April 1904. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



RADIN INTEN II (1834-1856)

Radin Inten II dilahirkan pada tahun 1834, Setelah dinobatkan sebagai penguasa Keraton Darah Putih di daerah Lampung pada tahun 1850, ia segera menyusun kekuatan untuk melawan Belanda. Dalam pertempuran di benteng Maranabuna tahun 1851, pasukan Lampung berhasil memukul mundur pasukan Belanda, Serangan Belanda pada tahun 1853 berhasil pula digagalkan Radin Inten II. akan tetapi pada tahun 1856 Belanda mengerahkan pasukan besar di bawah pimpinan Kolonel Walson. Setelah bentena Katimbana direbut Belanda, kekuatan Radin Inten II mulai melemah

Radin Inten II dibunuh tanggal 5 Oktober 1856 dalam jamuan makan yang diadakan oleh seorang bangsawan Lampung. Pemerintah RI sangat menghorgai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



RADIN INTEN II (1834-1856)

Radin Inten II was born in 1834.

After being crowned as King in Lampung in 1859, he immediately mobilized his forces to oppose the Dutch. In a battle at Fort Marangbung in 1851, the Lampung troops successfully repulsed the Dutch troops. The Dutch attack in 1853 was also foiled by Radin Inten II, however in 1856 the Dutch mobilized a large force under the leadership of Colonel Walson. After Fort Kotimbang was seized by the Dutch, the strength of Rading Inten II started to weaken.

Radin Inten II was killed on October 5, 1856 at a dinner which was held by a Lampung nonleman. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

TEUNGKU CIK DI TIRO (1836-1881)

Teungku Cik Di Tiro yang nama kecilnya Muhammad Saman dilahirkan tuhun 1836. Dalam perang melawan Belanda ia membentuk pasukan Sabil. Pada tahun 1881 pasukannya berhasil mengusir Belanda dari benteng Indrapuri, Aneuk Galong, dan Lambaro. Bahkan pasukannya menyusup ke Kutaraja (Banda Aceh), sekalipun kota itu tidak berhasil didudukinya. Ia pun menjalin hubungan kerja sama yang baik dengan Sultan Aceh

Teungku Cik Di Tiro meninggal dunia pada Januari 1891 akibat diracuni oleh seorang kaki tangan Belanda. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasajasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



TEUNGKU CIK DI TIRO (1836-1881)

Teungku Cik Di Tiro, whose childhood name was Muhammad Saman, was born in 1836. In the war against the Dutch he formed a troop called Sabil. In 1881 his troop succeeded in driving the Dutch out of Fort Indrapuri, Aneuk Galong and Lambiro. His troops even infiltrated into Kutaraja (Banda Aceh), although they did not succeed in occupying the town. He also cooperated well with the Sultan of Aceh.

Teungku Cik Di Tiro died in January 1891 having been poisoned by an accomplice of the Dutch. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

SI SINGAMANGARAJA XII (1849-1907)

Si Singamangaraja XII dilahirkan pada tahun 1849. Ia menentang masuknya kekuasaan Belanda di daerah Tapanuli, Pada bulan Februari 1878 Si Singamangaraja XII menyerana bentena Belanda di Bahal Batu dekat Siboronaorong. Pusat pemerintahannya di Bakkara diserang dan diduduki Belanda, Dengan bergerilya ia melanjutkan perjuangan dari tempat lain. Pada tahun 1833 ia menyerang kedudukan Belanda di Malige. Bulan Januari 1907 Si Singamangaraja XII terkepung di suatu tempat di hutan Simsim. la tidak mau menyerah. Akhirnya Si Singamangaraja XII gugur dalam pertempuran pada tanggal 17 Januari 1907.

Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



SI SINGAMANGARAJA XII (1849-1907)

Si Singamangaraja XII was born in 1848. He opposed Dutch control entering the region of Tapanuli. In February 1878 Si Singamangaraja XII attacked the Dutch fort at Bahal Batu near Siborongborong. His centre of government at Bakara was attacked and occupied by the Dutch. He continued his struggle from other places using guerilla tactics. In 1883 he attacked the Dutch position at Balige. In January 1907 Si Singamangaraja XII did not want to surrender, and eventually he was killed in battle on January 17, 1907.

The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

CUT NYAK DHIEN (1850-1908)

Cut Nyak Dhien dilahirkan Johan 1850. Suami pertamanya, Ibrahim Lemanga, gugur dalam pertempuran melawan Belanda tahun 1878, Dua tahun kemudian ia menikah dengan pejuang Aceh lainnya, yakni Teuku Umar. Setelah Teuku Umar quaur dalam perfempuran bulan Februari 1899. Cut Nyak Dhien melanjutkan perjuangan di pedalamam Meulaboh, Aceh Barat. Walaupun posisinya sudah terjepit ia tetap menolak untuk berdamai dengan Belanda. Pada bulan Nopember 1905 ia tertangkap dan dibuang ke Sumedang, Jawa Barat.

Cut Nyak Dhien meninggal dunia lahun 1908 di Sumedang. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasajasanya dan mengangkat-nya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



CUT NYAK DHIEN (1850-1908)

Cut Nyak Dhien was born in 1850. Her first husband, Ibrahim Lemanga, was killed in a battle against the Dutch in 1878. Two years later she married another Acehnese freedom fighter, Teuku Umar. Cut Nyak Dhien continued the struggle in the interior of meulabuh, West Aceh. Although her position was already hemmed in she still refused to make peace with the Dutch. In November 1905 she was captured and exiled to Sumedana, West Java.

Cut Nyak Dhien died in 1908 in Sumedang. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised her services and has nominated her as a National Heroine.

TEUKU UMAR (1854-1899)

Teuku Umar dilahirkan tahun 1854. Pada waktu Belanda menyerang Aceh tahun 1873, ia sudah turut bertempur melawan Belanda, Pada tahun 1884 ia membantu Belanda membebaskan awak kapal Inggris yang ditawan Raja Teunom, dan dua tahun kemudian membebaskan nakhada kapal Hok Canton. Dari dua peristiwa itu ia memperoleh senjata dan uang. Tahun 1896 dengan maksud tertentu, ia diterima dalam dinas tentara Belanda dan diizinkan mempunyai pasukan sendiri. Setelah memperoleh senjata dan perlengkapan yang banyak tahun 1896, ia kembali memerangi Belanda.

Teuku Umar gugur dalam pertempuran di Meulaboh tanggal 10 Februari 1899. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional

TEUKU UMAR (1854-1899)

Teuku Umar was born in 1854. when the Dutch attacked Aceh in 1873 he had already joined fighting against the Dutch. In 1884 he assisted the Dutch in freeing the crew of a British ship who had been held by the king of Teunom, and two years later freed the ship's captain Hok Canton. He obtained weapons and money from those two events. In 1843 with a certain purpose, he was accepted into the Dutch military service and permitted to have his own troop. After obtaining a lot of weapons and equipment he once again fought against the Dutch in 1896.

Teuku Umar was killed in a battle at Meulaboh on February 10, 1899. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised her services and has nominated her as a National Heroine.

CUT MEUTIA (1970-1910)

Cut Meutia dilahirkan tahun 1870. Bersama suaminya, Teuku Cik Tunong, ia berjuang melawan Belanda di bagian timur Aceh Utara. Tahun 1905 Cik Tunong tertangkap dan ditembak mati oleh Belanda. Cut Meutia menyingkir ke pedalaman dan bersama suami barunya, Pang Nangru, ia melanjutkan perjuangan di daerah Pasai. Pang Nangru gugur dalam pertempuran pada bulan September 1910. Cut Meutia memindahkan kegiatannya ke daerah Gayo walaupun kekuatan pasukannya sudah semakin berkurang.

Cut Meutia gugur dalam pertempuran menghadapi pasukan marsose Belanda tanggal 23 Oktober 1910, Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



CUT MEUTIA (1970-1910)

Cut Meutia was born in 1870.

Together with her husband, Teuku Cik
Tunong, she fought against the Dutch in the
eastern part of Nort Aceh. In 1905 Cik
Tunong was captured and shot dead by the
Dutch. Cut Mutia withdrew to the interior
and together whit her new husband, Pang
Nangru, she continued fighting in the
region of Pasai. Pang Nangru was killed in
battle in September 1910. Cut Mutia
moved her activities to the region of Gayo
although the strength of her forces was
dwindling.

Cut Mutia was killed in battle against Dutch constabulary forces on October 23, 1910.

